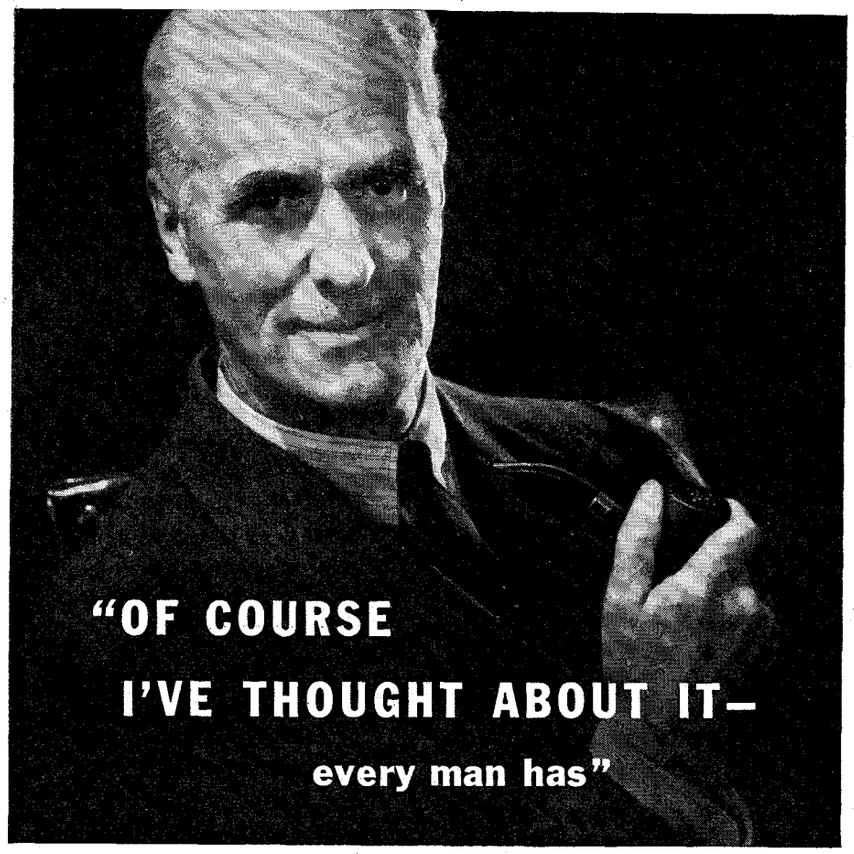

BUT HAS EVERY MAN? Have you? Have you "thought" sufficiently to *know* just how you would go about choosing a casket should the death of a close friend or relative place this responsibility upon you?

Or do you assume, like so many others, that "a casket is a casket—anything that looks fairly well and doesn't cost too much will do"?

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Then you will have selected a casket authentically designed and honestly made—a product guaranteed to be as represented by the country's foremost manufacturer.

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NATIONAL *Casket* COMPANY, INC.

Display Rooms in Thirty Cities

LOOK FOR THIS TRADE-MARK NATIONAL CASKET COMPANY, INC. CYPRESS **WHEN YOU BUY A CASKET**

The Literary Digest

for January 26, 1935

VOLUME 119

NUMBER 4 NRA CODE WHOLE NO. 2336

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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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Auto Show Crowds Acclaim the New 1935 Plymouth

This New Car Offers You:

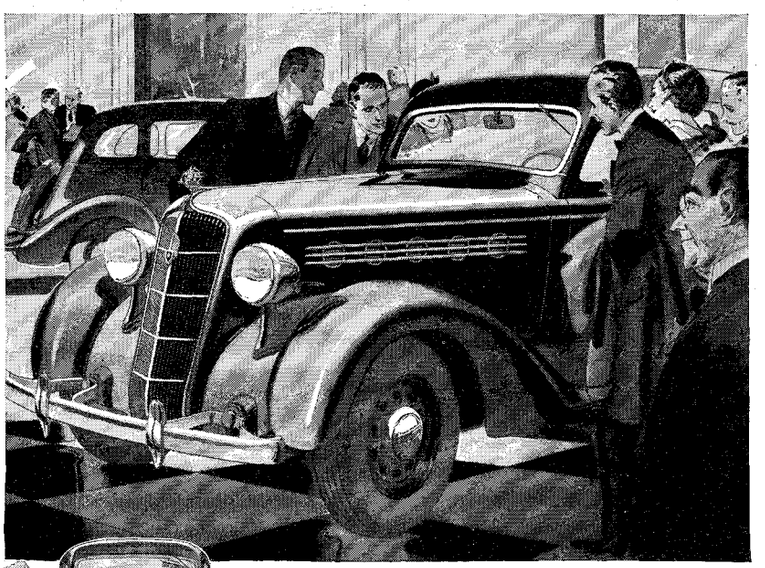
New advanced high-efficiency Engine... gives more power on 12% to 20% less gas and oil.

New Torpedo-type Body... of steel reinforced with steel.

Improved Hydraulic Brakes stop quicker... Centrifuse Drums add life to brake linings.

Syncro-Silent Transmission.

New Mola Steel Front Springs and New Weight Distribution give amazing "Floating Ride."



"Look at All Three" at the Auto Show. Compare the new Plymouth with the other low-priced cars.

It's a completely New Car... Built to meet Today's Traffic Needs

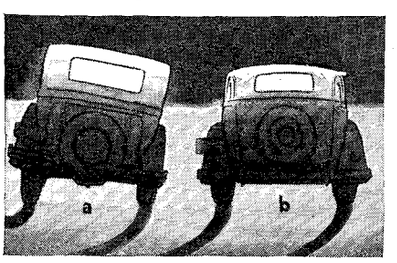
THE IMPORTANT THING to see at the Auto Show is Plymouth's new High-Speed Safety Car. It's an entirely *new kind* of automobile.

It marks the greatest advance in low-priced car design in the past 15 years.

• • •

Be honest with yourself! You're driving faster than you used to. Everybody is.

With this greater speed has come an urgent need for GREATER SAFETY. That's the engineering reason behind the redesigning of the new 1935 Plymouth. Plymouth engineers started from the ground up to create this revolutionary new High-Speed Safety Car.



Old-fashioned car (a) sways on curve. But new Plymouth (b) takes same curve without swaying.

Improved Hydraulic Brakes stop the new 1935 Plymouth with instant action at all speeds.

First they improved the engine. Gave it more power, for lightning get-away and quick *mobility* . . . yet reduced gas and oil consumption 12% to 20%!

Next, they did everything to make driving easier on the driver... to give him split-second control at all times.

With new Syncro-Silent Transmission, the gears shift noiselessly . . . and the clutch operates with 30% less pedal pressure. Even the famous Plymouth Hydraulic Brakes have been improved . . . with larger brake facings.

This year, you will hear a lot about Plymouth's "Floating Ride." It's something you've got to experience yourself.

Through new, scientific weight distribution, the development of new-type Mola Steel Front Springs and a new sway eliminator . . . you simply *glide* over the bumps. It does to riding what Floating Power did to engine vibration.

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As for appearance, that's self-evident. The new Plymouth is a perfectly beautiful car. But the smart exterior is only a hint of the surprise you'll have when you look inside . . . and see the extra room.

And you'll feel safe and secure in the knowledge that you are riding in a Safety-Steel body. A stronger body than ever.

All Dodge, De Soto and Chrysler dealers now have the new models of the 1935 Plymouth on display. See them today.

PLYMOUTH NOW ONLY **$565** AND UP F.O.B. FACTORY, DETROIT *World's Safest low-priced Car*

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The business man and home-owner who feels his similar responsibility risks no part of his property to chance. Against fire, theft, windstorm, explosion, accident and other uncontrollable causes of loss or damage, he protects his business, his home, his automobile with insurance in a dependable company. Every North America policyholder enjoys the comforting knowledge that his policies with this oldest American fire and marine insurance company are guaranteed by a Surplus to Policyholders of over $51,000,000. Capital, $12,000,000.

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NEW YORK The Literary Digest January 26, 1935

War Can Be Conquered, Cecil Believes

Overwhelming Anti-War Vote, Which Is Being Piled Up in the British National Ballot, Is Held to Point the Way to Peace

By Edward Price Bell

"Peace?"

Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, great-shouldered, long in body, gray-haired, alert, the large aquiline nose the most striking feature of a very striking face, lay almost at full length in an easy chair by a low table before a flickering coal fire in his London home. It was a dark day in the big town, but the end of the room was all window, giving on a little garden, and a flood of subdued light poured over England's famous peace-seeker.

"We hold firmly to our faith in the possibility of establishing peace," said Lord Cecil. "We never cease to work for it: you can not have it without work. Influences against peace are perpetual and perpetually in motion. Mankind is advancing. Diverse points of view are in conflict. Irritations, suspicions, fears result, and peace is endangered. The world must take cognizance of this fact—a fact which becomes daily more pronounced and exigent—and must bestir itself to resolve the irritations, suspicions, and fears without war."

"You think war can be averted?"

● Drift Toward Trouble

"It can be averted by intelligent and tireless labor against it, but not otherwise.

"The natural drift is toward trouble. Men are bound to differ, and when they differ—unless they can be made to *think*—they get steamed up for a fight. We have been close, indeed, to perilous events in Europe recently. There was a potential war in the Saar matter, and there was another in that ugly quarrel between Yugoslavia and Hungary. These perils did not vanish of themselves. They gave no sign of vanishing. Their danger grew hourly. And then something was *done*. The League of Nations intervened with vigor, precision, and common sense, and the menaces almost miraculously dissolved. A very splendid achievement for the League was that."

"Your confidence in the League waxes rather than wanes?"

"Most assuredly. The League is the only hope for conquering war. And the only reason its successes hitherto have not been all they might have been lies in the timidity and inaction of the Governments concerned. The League by itself is nothing. It is something solely by virtue of its members. If its members lie down, dodge their responsibilities, fail to act, the League, of course, is impotent. Happily, in the cases of the Saar and Yugoslavia, the Governments of the League, and notably the British Government, grasped the nettles, and the nettles proved harmless.

© Underwood

Viscount Cecil

"This illustration of the beneficence of courage and action should be historic in international affairs."

"You have observed, latterly, disquieting tendencies affecting the League?"

"Distinctly. There were obvious threats to the League, obvious tokens in Europe of a mood favorable to the old system of opposing armed camps, rather than the new system of seeking peace in collective power. Those tokens disturbed every enlightened observer, for they signified a sure movement in the direction of renewed war.

"You can not have opposing armed camps without war. This is so because these camps will not understand each other, will not trust each other, will not meet around a table to solve their mutual problems. They stand aloof from each other, are avowed enemies, steadily prepare for war, and one day go to war. It all is glaringly self-evident."

"And the collective system?"

● Based on Reality

"The collective system, the League system, is based on reality, on the world as it is, on the stupendous fundamental fact of the world's indivisibility and interdependence. Under this system there are no opposing, and latently hostile, camps.

"It is a brotherhood for attending to a brotherhood's business. It is a world organization for dealing with those questions and needs which belong, not to one nation wholly, nor to a region wholly, but to the entire family of nations.

"It is a scheme for viewing world interests from a world standpoint, drawing the nations together to consider their common welfare, renouncing all thought of one consolidation of strength pursuing its ends as against another, and thus violating the first principle of both world prosperity and world peace."

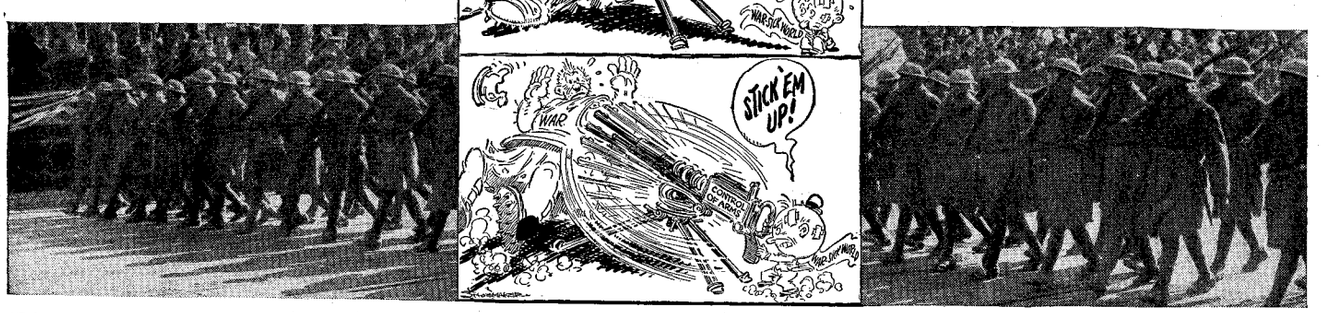
"One learns that you are the father of the Peace Ballot running in Britain."

"Well, I believe I did start the Ballot."

"What is your object?"

"Our object is threefold: first, to show the overwhelming desire of Great Britain

(Continued on page 33)



"Mankind's passion for peace, its abhorrence of war, its contempt for statesmanship which cowers before the duty of taking war by the throat, all these emotions are rising throughout the earth." Cartoon: *Swell Idea If It Works,* by Shoemaker in the Chicago *Daily News*

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Thirty Colleges Point Way to Wipe Out War

Ballots Pour in From All Sections in Early Returns as the Spirit of The Literary Digest-*A.C.E. Peace Poll Is Caught and Expressed in Editorials From Collegiate Press*

On the ballots in the College Peace Poll being conducted by THE LITERARY DIGEST and the Association of College Editors, more than 325,000 students in more than 100 American colleges were asked these questions:

1. Do you believe that the United States could stay out of another great war?

(a) If the borders of the United States were invaded, would you bear arms in defense of your country?

(b) Would you bear arms for the United States in the invasion of the borders of another country?

2. Do you believe that a national policy of *an American Navy and air-force second to none* is a sound method of insuring us against being drawn into another great war?

3. Do you advocate government control of armament and munition industries?

4. In alinement with our historic procedure in drafting man-power in time of war, would you advocate the principle of universal conscription of all resources of capital and labor in order to control all profits in time of war?

5. Should the United States enter the League of Nations?

The same questions, altered to fit the special case, are being put to undergraduates in one Canadian university, Queen's, as a test of the Canadian anti-war sentiment.

Just over 30,000 ballots have been returned from thirty colleges at this report. In this early report, majorities in all thirty colleges voted: That the United States could stay out of another great war; that they would fight if this country were invaded; that they would *not* fight in the invasion of the borders of another country; all save Georgia, Indiana, and Purdue, that a navy and air-force second to none is not a sound method of keeping us out of a war; all thirty solidly for government control of armament and munition industries and for universal conscription of capital and labor in time of war.

● League Leading

On entry into the League, sixteen colleges reported favorably. Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, De Pauw, and Chicago were the only colleges in the Middle West that voted for entry into the League. In the East, only George Washington, Lehigh, Pennsylvania, Penn State, and Syracuse opposed entry into the League.

Criticisms of the Poll are less numerous than favorable comments; but there are critics. A graduate of the United States Naval Academy, now studying at the Harvard Business School, writes:

"Statistically, I think the poll is subject to bias. The academic fetish for so-called 'liberal thought,' accompanied by the assertive clamor of the polled generation to assume a significant place in the national spotlight, is going to lead to answers more tinged by the desire to belittle the wisdom of past generations, and the desire to appear as high-principled internationalists than reflective thought would admit as true." The writer closes by implying that THE DIGEST is "being unpatriotic in presenting the results of its 'slacker poll.'"

● Cadet Editor Critical

The Pointer, published by the cadets at the United States Military Academy, is likewise critical of student expressions of anti-war sentiment. In an Editor's Note beneath a reprinted letter on "Internationalism and Nonsense" which William Randolph Hearst addressed to A.C.E., *The Pointer* made this comment:

"The loudest expressions of 'peace at all costs' emanate from the collegiate publications. . . . Now *The Pointer* does not decry the evidences of militant pacifism thrust upon it in this manner. In fact we heartily concur with the pacifists in one respect—we abhor war as a needless, stupid waste of life, culture, and property. But we are not so ignorant of history, so oblivious to the ominous signs about us everywhere, as to believe that humanity can long avoid another war. . . . We take no notice of the fantastic schemes and plans proposed to us, first, because the schemes themselves are ludicrous to anyone with a fully developed and rational mind, and, second, because the schemes emanate from a group of young deadheads in each college, who, while lacking maturity of mind and the judgment which comes from experience, still feel a need to make a big noise."

The Harvard *Crimson*, conservative, pessimistic still, raises the "question concerning the value of such expressions of undergraduate opinion. Placing a cross in a neat black square is quite different from opposing the decrees of one's government when the time of crisis actually arrives. Modern technical methods have added enormously to the power of those in authority. To the traditional brass bands and parading troops will be added all the more subtle appeals of professionalized propaganda. The radio and the press will find ample cooperation, when the time comes, from the clergymen and the judges. The naïve young men who refuse to fight in an aggressive war will soon be convinced that their bleeding country gasps for their protection."

● College Press Backs Poll

The vast majority of students, college authorities, undergraduate organizations, and, particularly, the college press—all those forces in American colleges are combining, enthusiastically, sincerely, in a concerted effort to make young American men and women think, form an opinion about the factors involved in wiping out war, and, having formed an opinion, express it in the Peace Ballot.

At Yale, Editor Lyman Spitzer threw the force of *The News* back of the Poll. Dean Gauss spoke through the columns of *The Princetonian:* "The plan of the Association of College Editors to take a poll of undergraduates on certain fundamental problems of American policy is a further indication

(Continued on page 37)

Thirty Colleges Answer in Early Returns

NAME OF COLLEGE	Can U. S. Stay Out of War		Fight if U. S. Invaded		Fight if U. S. Invader		Navy and Air Force		Control Munitions		Universal Conscription		League of Nations	
	Yes	*No*	*Yes*	*No*	*Yes*	*No*	*Yes*	*No*	*Yes*	*No*	*Yes*	*No*	*Yes*	*No*
Amherst	203	183	269	114	32	349	45	336	352	30	294	88	281	107
Chicago	647	436	719	334	128	923	222	861	1,011	77	891	178	747	321
Colgate	393	189	472	103	52	525	182	399	518	61	442	131	353	244
Columbia	444	125	412	198	37	586	130	499	578	42	513	101	398	225
Cornell	1,277	748	1,569	455	364	1,623	673	1,339	1,700	331	1,482	523	1,079	935
Dartmouth	700	380	867	193	137	923	216	860	935	150	795	281	701	373
De Pauw	341	131	391	72	80	386	109	364	450	23	396	71	280	189
Geo. Washington	521	195	625	84	139	560	342	370	637	74	622	91	317	391
Georgia	277	107	366	16	136	234	291	89	366	17	318	64	90	291
Harvard	1,632	943	2,070	461	543	1,968	728	1,859	2,183	417	1,885	673	1,600	956
Illinois	1,040	438	1,291	177	279	1,171	576	891	1,367	110	1,193	275	607	855
Indiana	273	114	329	50	89	288	199	185	359	28	340	49	156	231
Iowa	332	92	362	61	43	371	122	302	408	20	359	62	210	207
Lehigh	395	242	582	51	105	527	271	364	499	137	457	178	213	420
Michigan	1,720	738	1,967	549	300	2,193	742	1,799	2,344	213	2,079	427	1,453	1,093
Missouri	254	124	330	41	84	285	139	237	357	22	316	58	160	208
Nebraska	496	248	666	79	164	568	288	459	701	46	625	119	335	402
Northwestern	428	215	497	133	105	532	250	396	588	59	500	142	273	361
Ohio State	620	238	719	135	174	666	359	493	799	60	745	106	401	446
Pennsylvania	1,212	563	1,440	310	291	1,453	686	1,093	1,485	296	1,362	416	838	920
Penn State	1,425	609	1,671	358	226	1,785	896	1,166	1,827	196	1,643	370	811	1,212
Princeton	1,023	563	1,382	194	375	1,178	409	1,153	1,239	343	1,173	386	968	613
Purdue	504	250	689	67	214	526	411	345	638	117	601	154	203	541
Smith	290	176	294	166	31	434	44	421	435	33	334	121	320	140
Syracuse	352	172	412	103	79	441	181	335	481	39	414	104	244	272
Temple	755	252	770	218	94	900	364	640	942	68	855	141	504	492
Texas	612	237	756	82	161	672	348	495	805	41	720	123	396	438
Wellesley	281	165	295	148	34	412	65	380	414	35	327	107	332	112
Wisconsin	1,137	396	1,196	308	183	1,312	406	1,103	1,440	101	1,314	214	782	722
Yale	570	462	883	148	303	717	237	798	878	156	771	259	679	355
Totals	20,154	9,731	24,291	5,408	4,982	24,508	9,931	20,031	26,736	3,348	23,766	6,012	15,731	14,072

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President's Program for Social Security

Calling for Vast, Nation-Wide Systems of Unemployment and Old-Age Insurance, the Plan Is Generally Approved by the Press, Tho Some Editors Sound a Note of Caution

A basic purpose of the New Deal is to make life more secure, and more abundant, for the average American.

President Roosevelt has said so frequently, stressing particularly the need of combating the economic terrors of unemployment and old age.

Last week, in a message to Congress on social security, he proposed a "program of action" to convert his earnest words into definite deeds. It called for vast, nation-wide systems of unemployment and old-age insurance, and it made a profound impression upon the country. The President submitted it confidently, sure that it would "appeal to the sound sense of the American people."

Wide World

Acme

Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, *left*, and Representative David J. Lewis, of Maryland

The program was drawn up by the Committee on Economic Security, which the President appointed last July, with Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins at its head.

The Committee has been working ever since, examining various insurance plans, asking advice of experts and writing the report which the President sent to Congress with his message. The publication of the report, with its specific recommendations, focused the country's attention on its first woman Cabinet officer.

Miss Perkins, in private life, is the wife of Paul C. Wilson, New York statistician. She is fifty-two, frank, pleasant and competent. Of medium height, she dresses quietly, avoids rouge and powder, and has a liking for tricorne hats.

A Measure of Prevention She has been a social worker for years. It was while she was in Albany pleading the cause of workmen's compensation that she first met Mr. Roosevelt, who made her head of his State Labor Department when he became Governor.

Submitting her Committee's report to Congress, the President said: "No one can guarantee this country against the dangers of future depressions, but we can reduce these dangers. We can eliminate many of the factors that cause economic depressions and we can provide the means of mitigating their results. This plan for economic security is at once a measure of prevention and a method of alleviation."

He asked Congress to tackle it at once.

For the most part, the President confined his message to broad principles, but he requested legislation of four specific types. In addition to unemployment compensation and old-age benefits, his major recommendations, he proposed Federal grants for homeless, neglected, crippled, and dependent children, and increased aid to State and local public health agencies.

He did not recommend health insurance, "at this time," but revealed that the Government is studying it and intimated that it may come later.

Federal Tax On Pay-Rolls Unemployment compensation, he said, should be financed by a Federal tax on pay-rolls. Ten per cent. of the receipts would be used to administer the system. Ninety per cent. would be remitted to employers who contribute under unemployment-insurance laws in their own States. The idea here is to encourage all States to adopt such laws and to make them reasonably uniform.

Old-age insurance, the President added, should have three classes of beneficiaries.

In the first class would come persons now too old to build up their own insurance under the proposed system. "For perhaps thirty years to come funds will have to be provided by the States and the Federal Government to meet these pensions," the President said.

In the second class would come younger persons, who would be compelled to make contributions toward insurance in their old age.

In the third and final class would come persons who wished to make extra large contributions to, and receive similarly large benefits from, a government old-age insurance plan. These contributions would be voluntary, not compulsory.

The President declared that it would cost about $100,000,000 to get the social-security program under way as a whole. "It is a sound idea—a sound ideal," he said. "Most of the other advanced countries of the world have already adopted it, and their experience affords the knowledge that social insurance can be made a sound and workable project."

When his message and the recommendations of the Perkins committee reached the Capitol, Senator Robert F. Wagner, New York Democrat, promptly introduced in the Senate a bill to write their essential ideas into law.

Like the President, Senator Wagner is another friend Miss Perkins made during her early days in Albany. The three have long had a similar interest in social-welfare measures.

The Senator, who started his career as an immigrant boy and a janitor's son, worked his way up through the State Legislature to a judgeship and finally to the upper house of Congress. There he customarily takes labor's side of public questions, arguing it, not flashily, but ably and persuasively. He is thick-set and heavy-featured, a hard worker who served his apprenticeship in Tammany Hall but remained essentially a social idealist.

He will have the job of forcing the security program through the upper house.

Representative David J. Lewis, Maryland Democrat, will perform the same function in the lower house. Representative Lewis resembles Senator Wagner in more ways than one. He, too, traveled to Congress by way of a State Legislature, and he, too, started life humbly. He went to work in a coal mine at the age of nine and remained a miner until he was twenty-three. In his spare time he studied law, tho he had never gone to school, and he was eventually admitted to the bar.

How the Plans Would Function Details of the unemployment and old-age systems, as outlined in the President's message, the report of the Perkins committee and the Wagner bill, are not necessarily final. Congress may change them considerably.

At the moment, however, the Administration's unemployment compensation plan calls for a pay-roll tax of 3 per cent. on each employer—less until January 1, 1938, unless business improves meanwhile.

The States would pass their own unemployment compensation laws, tho the Federal Government would safeguard the funds. Whether contributions would be required from employers alone or from both employers and employees would be for the States themselves to decide. It is suggested that no unemployed worker be paid more than $15 a week for sixteen weeks.

The Administration's old-age insurance plan calls for contributions shared equally by employers and by all employees who earn less than $250 monthly. The contributions would be made to meet a tax on pay-rolls, starting on January 1, 1937, at 1 per cent.,

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The Soap Box Magician Pulls One

—Brown in the Duluth *News-Tribune*

and rising gradually to 5 per cent. in 1957. No old-age payment would be made to any person who had not reached the age of sixty-five, who had not retired from his job and who had not made at least 200 weekly contributions. The size of the payments would depend on the number of contributions made. They might possibly range around $30 a month.

That is also the figure proposed for persons now elderly who have no means of support and could not come under a compulsory old-age insurance system.

For the third class of beneficiaries, those who wish to supplement their payments by making extra contributions, a maximum of $50 a month is recommended.

The Townsend Pension Plan These figures seem ludicrously small to advocates of the Townsend old-age pension plan, which would pay $200 a month to every person more than sixty years old and which was introduced in the House last week.

The Townsend plan is the brain child of Dr. F. E. Townsend, until recently a public health officer in Long Beach, California.

A year or so ago, he unfolded it to John S. McGroarty, poet, newspaper man and now a Congressman from California, who approved it, helped to publicize it and introduced it in Congress last week. Both men are elderly, both gray, and both are profoundly convinced that the Townsend plan would be the salvation of the country. They declare that 20,000,000 persons have signed petitions approving it.

Miss Perkins holds that the Townsend plan is economically and socially unsound, but Representative McGroarty insists that, if the President would study it, "his troubles would be over."

Social security—in the Administration's version and in Doctor Townsend's—stole the show in Washington last week.

President Roosevelt sent a special message to the Senate urging it to approve the protocols providing for our adherence to the World Court, and declaring that "the United States has an opportunity once more to throw its weight into the scale in favor of peace." The country still wondered uneasily whether or not the Supreme Court would uphold the resolution of Congress which eliminated the gold clause from public and private obligations, and early in the week the stock, bond and commodity markets reflected this national uncertainty, tho later they quieted down. But it was "security week" in Washington, and unemployment and old-age insurance dominated all other national developments.

Warning and Hope Voiced It dominated newspaper editorial pages also. For the most part, the press seemed to approve the Administration's social security program, tho some editors sounded a note of caution.

"Every socially-minded citizen will approve of President Roosevelt's objectives but many will be dismayed at his proposals for financing them," said the *Los Angeles Illustrated Daily News*. "However, there is nothing in the President's proposals that precludes monetary reform."

The Portland *Oregonian* thought that the plan, "while avoiding the perils of Townsendism, sets a star of hope in the firmament, alike for workers, the unemployed and the aged."

But the New York *Herald Tribune* declared that "To embrace so vast and far-reaching a project without the most thorough criticism of its every aspect, and—which is more important—without the fullest popular understanding and assent, is to court a first-class disaster."

The Boston *Herald* still feels that "legislation at this session should preferably be confined to unemployment insurance alone."

And the Des Moines *Register and Tribune* said: "It will be well to hold enthusiasm in bounds while sincerely attacking the problem."

Should Old Acquaintance Be Forgot

—Sykes in the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*

Handwriting and "Jersey Justice"

Despite the introduction of much circumstantial evidence in the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann at Flemington, New Jersey, for the murder of the Lindbergh child, the testimony for the prosecution of almost a dozen prominent handwriting experts to the effect that the defendant wrote all the ransom notes, including the one left in the Hopewell nursery, held the close attention of the jury.

A century ago the science of handwriting study was unknown. Fifteen years ago no genuine writing whatever, no standard of comparison could be introduced, either to prove genuineness or forgery in Federal courts, or in many State courts. The use of microscopes, photographs, and other instruments always was objected to, and not infrequently excluded, as an aid to proof.

In the Hauptmann trial, the State's principal handwriting expert was Albert S. Osborn, who has been in the business for more than thirty years, testifying in thirty-nine States and in Canada, Newfoundland, and Puerto Rico. It is his sworn belief that the evidence of the authorship of the Lindbergh ransom notes is "irresistible, unanswerable, and overwhelming."

According to Mr. Osborn's son, Albert D. Osborn, there are about 125 competent handwriting experts in this country, only about forty of whom devote all their time to this science. The Osborns rank with the best.

The senior Osborn quotes in his book, "The Problem of Proof," the following from Emerson:

"Commit a crime and the world is made of glass . . . you can not recall the spoken word, you can not wipe out the foot-track, you can not draw up the ladder, so as to leave no inlet or clue."

Scorns Graphologists

In his "Questioned Documents," which has come to be the standard work on the subject, Mr. Osborn distinguishes between the science of handwriting study and graphology: "They (graphologists) often apparently are deficient in ordinary common sense, and are unable to appreciate how ridiculous their metaphysical claims are to those who are still under the control of reason. Graphology is concerned with the character of the writer, and not with the authenticity of the handwriting."

Because testimony of handwriting experts does not depend upon such fallible factors as memory and mistaken identity, but upon an exact science, it is less open to attack on cross-examination.

Mr. Osborn himself has a high opinion of "Jersey justice." In his "Questioned Documents" he declares that "the interests of justice in many States would be greatly promoted if a committee should be appointed to visit New Jersey, and find out why in that State generally it is more difficult for fraud to win in a court of law, and for crime to escape."

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Following Through With the News

***Maine's* Chaplain:** The Right Rev. Msgr. John P. Chidwick, Chaplain of the U.S.S. *Maine* at the time she was sunk in Havana Harbor, died on Sunday, January 13, in New York City. He was seventy-one years old. Patrick Cardinal Hayes presided at a solemn pontifical requiem mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral for Monsignor Chidwick.

• • •

Governor Impeached: Twelve days after Thomas H. Moodie became Governor of North Dakota, the House of Representatives of that State voted, 60 to 52, to impeach him. "Crime, corrupt conduct, malfeasance and misdemeanors in office" were charged but the violations were not specified.

• • •

No Conspirator: Louis Piquett, lawyer for John Dillinger, slain outlaw, was acquitted in Chicago last week of a charge of conspiracy to harbor Dillinger. A Federal Court jury decided that Piquett was within his rights in his dealings with the bandit. The judge had ruled that "when Dillinger escaped and came to Chicago and got in touch with Piquett, it did not become the duty of the defendant to turn him over to the police."

• • •

Kresel Victory: Isidor J. Kresel, New York lawyer, at liberty on $10,000 bail since his conviction in November, 1933, on a charge of misapplying funds of a subsidiary of the Bank of United States, won his appeal last week when the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court reversed the conviction and dismissed the indictment. The prosecutor in the case and the trial judge were sharply criticized by the higher court.

• • •

Nazi Contagion Spreads: Nazi sympathizers in the Belgian cantons of Eupen and Malmedy, which were taken from Germany under the Versailles Treaty, made demonstrations in favor of having the provinces restored to the Fatherland. They were inspired, it was said, by the great Nazi victory in the Saar Plebiscite. In Memel, Lithuanian troops were massed near the German frontier, because a Nazi invasion was feared.

• • •

Anti-Long Movement: While Senator Huey P. Long was spreading the philosophy of his "Share Our Wealth Society" by radio and interviews in New York and Washington, resistance to his activities was taking definite form in his home State. With all the appurtenances of military organization except guns and ammunition, 350 men mobilized at Baton Rouge to form the first battalion of the Square Deal Association of Louisiana. The object of the organization is to oust Long from his dictatorship.

RFC's Rôle in War on Depression

Total Disbursement of $6,848,073,233 Includes the Purchase of Stock in 5,697 Banks; Further Program Is Planned

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, created in January, 1932, to provide a reservoir of credit for agriculture, commerce, and industry, was a Hoover anti-depression measure which survived intact the administrative house-cleaning of the New Deal. It created a corporation with an original capitalization of $500,000,000 subscribed by the United States Treasury to make loans for specified purposes but only on adequate security for a period not exceeding three years.

The corporation was authorized at first to issue bonds and to have loans outstanding to the extent of three times its original capital stock. Under the NRA its loaning capacity and purposes were enlarged considerably and the power to loan to States and municipalities for public construction taken away and lodged with the Public Works Administration.

● Extension Sought

The lending life as originally established expires on January 31, but last week identical resolutions extending the functions of the RFC for another two years were introduced in both houses of Congress. The present plan embodies no additional appropriations and empowers the Director of the Budget to determine the expenditures to be made by the corporation without consideration of the availability of funds authorized by Congress.

It embraces continuance until June 16, 1937, of the Roosevelt Administration's export-import banks, grants the corporation permission to make loans of ten years' maturity, and increases its powers in the fields of mortgages and railroad reorganization.

The imminent expiration of the original provisions was the occasion for a survey of the corporation's disbursements presented by Jesse H. Jones, Chairman, in a report to the President and members of Congress.

● "Everyone Benefited"

"The operations of the corporation have been greatly enlarged under the present Administration," the report said, "and the directors have endeavored to administer its affairs with a view to being of the greatest possible assistance within the limitations of the law, and at the same time without being an ultimate burden to the taxpayer.

"It is probably a safe assertion that everyone in the United States has been directly or indirectly benefited by the operation of the RFC."

Loans, investments, and allocations authorized from the birth of the RFC to December 31, 1934, totaled $8,964,712,929, of which $784,266,128 has been canceled or withdrawn, and $6,848,073,233 disbursed. Of this amount, $2,027,064,236 was given out during the Hoover Administration and $4,821,008,987 since President Roosevelt's inauguration.

The campaign of the New Deal to aid in the releasing of money to depositors in closed banks by loans on assets and to strengthen the capital structure of banks throughout the nation by purchase of preferred stock, capital notes, or debentures of the institutions accounts for the increase in loans in the present Administration. Disbursements were made for purchases of stock in 5,697 banks.

President's Daughter Wed

Before the 1932 Democratic convention, the Chicago *Tribune* sent John Boettiger to Albany to report the preliminary campaign activities of Franklin D. Roosevelt. In the progress from Governor, to candidate, to President, Boettiger went along, becoming a close friend of the Roosevelt family.

After Anna Roosevelt Dall obtained a divorce from Curtis B. Dall, in Nevada, last summer, she frequently was seen in Boettiger's company, on horseback rides, at parties, and in Washington hotels and cafés.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Boettiger

A month ago, confronted with a question about her only daughter's apparent romance, the President's wife parried with: "Some may have heard the rumor but I haven't."

On January 18, Mrs. Dall and Mr. Boettiger, who is associated with the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., were married secretly at the Roosevelt town-house in New York City. Only Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Sr., Mrs. James Roosevelt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt, John Roosevelt, Henry Hooker, and William Astor Chanler were present.

The President remained at the White House, whence came the first announcement of the morning ceremony performed by Judge Frederic Kernochan, a friend of the family.

Mrs. Boettiger, with her two children, has been living at the White House. Mr. Boettiger, who was born in Chicago thirty-four years ago, has been a resident of New York since he left *The Tribune* staff.

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Weekly Chart of Congressional Action

(Compiled for The Literary Digest *by Congressional Intelligence, Washington, D. C.)*

[As of January 19, 1935]

EXPLANATORY NOTES

FOOTNOTES: Letters in parenthesis carried in the various amendment columns of the Chart refer to explanations of amendments at base of the Chart.

COMMITTEE SYMBOLS: Abbreviations used for the various Committees are as follows: Agri.—Agriculture; Appro.—Appropriations; Bank'g—Banking; Comm.—Commerce; Fin.—Finance; F.R.—Foreign Relations; I.C.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and Interstate Commerce in the Senate; Judic.—Judiciary; Labor—Labor in the House (Corresponding Committee in Senate is Education and Labor); Mines—Mines and Mining; W&M—Ways and Means.

New Bills

Bonus. — The recently-introduced Vinson bill (H.R. 3896) has been added to the Chart since it has received the backing of the American Legion. It differs from the Patman (H.R. 1) and Thomas (S. 2) bills, which were explained last week, in that it does not provide expansion of the currency, leaving the method of payment up to the Treasury. It provides for full payment.

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Additional Appropriations.—This measure (H.J. Res. 88) in the form of a House Joint Resolution provides further funds for the Federal Communications Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission during the remainder of the present fiscal year.

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District of Columbia Appropriations.—The second of the annual appropriation bills, this measure (H.R. 3973) represents a total of $39,308,444, an increase over last year's bill due largely to restoration of pay. Last year's total was $36,584,677.

• • •

Unemployment Insurance.—The unemployment insurance bills listed in the Chart last week have been displaced by the so-called Administration measures (H.R. 4142 and S. 1130), which include both unemployment insurance and old-age pensions. The bills, which are companion measures with one introduced in the House and one in the Senate, provide compulsory old-age insurance through taxing pay-rolls from 1 per cent. in 1937 to 5 per cent. in 1957, carried equally by employers and employees. They appropriate $50,000,000 in 1936 and $125,000,000 each year thereafter for matching State funds for pensions not to exceed $30 per month for persons over 65 years of age not reached by contributory old-age insurance. They provide a voluntary system of old-age annuities.

Specifically in regard to unemployment insurance, the bills appropriate $5,000,000 in 1936 and $50,000,000 each year thereafter and levy an equal employer-employee pay-roll tax ranging from 1 per cent. in 1936 to 3 per cent. in 1938 to encourage nation-wide enactment of compulsory State unemployment insurance laws.

The sum of $25,000,000 annually is provided to match State aid for dependent children, and various additional sums are specified for maternal and child-welfare services.

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Old-Age Pensions.—These are provided for under the new bills outlined under the above heading. However, the Chart carries an additional bill (H.R. 3977), introduced by Rep. McGroarty, of California, which embodies the much-discussed Townsend plan. In brief, the proposed enactment would give a $200 monthly pension to each person sixty years of age and over provided he does not engage in employment for gain and expends it all within thirty days. It would levy a 2 per cent. tax on the gross dollar-value of all transactions except salaries for individual services, and extends to the President the power to increase or decrease this tax rate by not more than 50 per cent. It would issue a license to each business man upon payment of a fee to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

• • •

Crop Loans.—A new bill (S. 859) is included in the Chart under this heading. It provides $50,000,000 for crop loans where the House bill provides $40,000,000, and undoubtedly will permanently displace Senate Bill 25.

• • •

Tax on Government Securities. — House Bill 125 provides for taxation of all income derived from securities including those issued under authority of the United States.

The Senate Concurrent Resolution 2 would express the sense of the Senate to be that "all income and interest from all bonds or other certificates of indebtedness hereafter issued by the Government of the United States shall be taxable by the United States."

• • •

Buses and Trucks.—Common carriers of persons and property by motor vehicle become subject to the same Interstate Commerce Commission regulation as railroads under House Bill 1989.

The Senate Bill 394 places these carriers under the Interstate Commerce Commission but sets up complete provisions for this regulation rather than leaving the control without specification in the Commission.

• • •

Oil.—These measures are designed to come within constitutional limits in the regulation of oil and are introduced following the decision of the Supreme Court adverse to one section of the present law. They make transportation of petroleum by rail, pipe-line, water, truck or other means, which is in violation of State laws, illegal.

Title, No. Author		HOUSE					SENATE					Conference President	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To House	House Floor Amendments	Final Action	Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To Senate	Senate Floor Amendments	Final Action	Conference Rep't Approved	President's Signature
1	2												
BONUS													
Patman	HRI	W. & M.											
Vinson	HR3896	W. & M.											
Thomas	S2						Fin.						
INDEP. OFF. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed		
Woodrum	HR3410	Appro.	(a)	1-9	(b)	1-11	Appro.	(c)	1-16	(c)	1-17		
ADDITIONAL APPROPRIA.						Passed							
Buchanan	HJR88	Appro.	(d)	1-14	(e)	1-16	Appro.						
DIST. COL. APPROPRIA.						Passed							
Cannon	HR3973	Appro.	(f)	1-16		1-18							
UNEMPL'YM'T INSURANCE													
Lewis	HR4142	W. & M.											
Wagner	S1130						Fin.						
OLD-AGE PENSIONS													
McGroarty	HR3977	W. & M.											
Lewis	HR4142	W. & M.											
Wagner	S1130						Fin.						
30 HR. WEEK													
Connery	HR2746	Labor											
Black	S87						Judic.						
HOME LOAN													
Steagall	HR2862	Bank'g											
Wagner	S88						Bank'g						
CROP LOANS													
Jones	HR3247	Agri.	(g)	1-16									
Smith	S859						Agri.	(h)	1-17				
Costigan	S25						Agri.						
REDUCED LIQUOR TAX													
McCormack	HR33	W. & M.											
TAX GOV'T SECURITIES													
Celler	HR125	W. & M.											
Ashurst	SCR2						Judic.						
BUS, TRUCK													
Bacon	HR1989	I C.											
King	S394						I. C.						
FARM REFIN.													
Lemke	HR2066	Agri.											
Frazier	S212						Agri.						
WORLD COURT PROTOCOLS							F.R.	(i)	1-10				
OIL													
Disney	HR3658	I. C.											
Connally	S853-8						Mines						

(a) The Appropriations Committee reduced the budget figures for the Securities and Exchange Commission from $2,370,000 to $1,679,244, but

(b) The House increased the amount to $2,030,000, and

(c) The Senate Appropriations Committee increased the amount further by $234,494 to $2,264,494. The Senate approved this increase.

(d) Reduced amount for Securities and Exchange Commission from $975,000 to $825,000, or $150,000.

(e) None.

(f) Various reductions made, totalling $1,066,418.

(g) Amendments are minor, clarifying the language.

(h) Amount increased from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000.

(i) Reservation clarifying Hurst-Root formula for adherence to the World Court.

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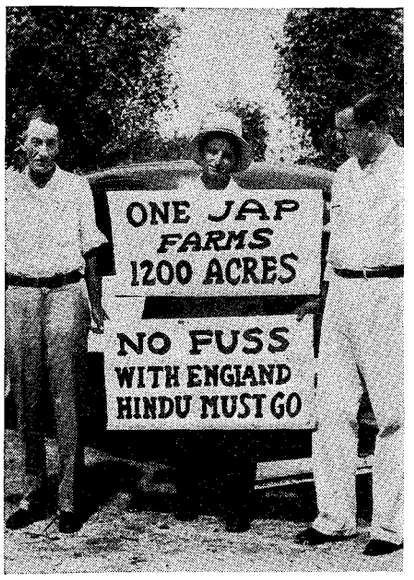
At the Observation Post

With the California Council on Oriental Relations Waging an Eloquent Campaign for Repeal of the "Japanese Exclusion Act," a Quota-Basis Solution Is Suggested

Ewing Galloway



Acme

Ewing Galloway

Left, India was also a melting-pot; *Center,* when farmers of the Salt River Valley, Arizona, displayed banners protesting the leasing of lands to the Japanese; *Right,* in America, the melting-pot of the Western World, there also are millions of Negroes

The origin of the rigid caste system in India is lost in the mists of antiquity. But some students of the subject have made the shrewd guess that it is a natural product of racial antipathy in what for countless centuries was a huge "melting-pot" of peoples of all colors and standards of life. Prof. Ramsay Traquair, of McGill University, has even predicted that in time a similar system would develop in America as the fruit of our own melting-pot. Its beginnings, in his opinion, are already apparent in such phenomena as the "color-line," and in other social discriminations based on race.

"Indian society," says the Encyclopædia Britannica, "must not be regarded as aristocratic but as an infinite series of democratic strata lying one above another." Does not this suggest a curious resemblance to our own case? As compared with the Indian our own social structure is still in its infancy. Its bones are as yet mere gristle and as malleable as those of a baby. But thanks, first to the importation over a long period of African slaves, and secondly to a century of unrestricted immigration from Europe, we already have our (relatively simple) series of democratic strata lying one above another. Doctor Traquair's unpleasant vision does not lack in plausibility.

● Deeper Justification

Certainly it should be taken into account as possibly a deeper justification than mere economic considerations for the reversal since the War of our traditional immigration policy, and especially for our exclusion of the Japanese. With the inflow of Japanese into the Pacific Coast States around the turn of the century the fact became very evident that another and a very troublesome democratic stratum was forming. To check it was a part of wisdom. Even the Japanese Government shared this view.

One remembers the Gentlemen's Agreement by which the Japanese Government undertook itself to halt the further migration of coolies to our shores. Japan kept the agreement scrupulously even tho in 1913 California—over the protest of Secretary Bryan—passed its anti-alien land-laws.

The Gentlemen's Agreement lapsed with the passage of the immigration law of 1924. A clause in this law, fathered by Senator Shortridge of California, bars "aliens who are ineligible to citizenship." Its aim was so obvious that it has since been known as the Japanese Exclusion Act. In vain did President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes protest against its enactment as an affront to a friendly Power. On the heels of an indiscreet letter from the Japanese Ambassador to the Secretary of State, it went through with a whoop.

No one needs to be reminded of the intense resentment it aroused in Japan, nor that it has embittered the relations of the two countries from that day to this. One hesitates to say that Japan would not have taken the course she has in China and Manchuria were it not for this rankling recollection. But it seems reasonable to suppose that it has helped her militarists to dominate her foreign policy, to defy the scoldings of Secretary Stimson and the League of Nations and, finally, to denounce the naval treaty.

Now, let us assume that we have not only a perfect right but every reason to guard ourselves against the social fate that has been India's, or any remote approximation of it, and that to this end we should select the racial stocks to be admitted. Yet there are ways of doing this which need not lead to national hatreds, to armament races and to their natural sequel. One way so far as the Japanese are concerned was that adopted by Theodore Roosevelt in negotiating the Gentlemen's Agreement. Another way is that which Secretary Hughes urged when he sought to forestall the Exclusion Act—namely, that Japanese immigration be put on the same quota basis as that from other countries.

The immigration law, as we know, restricts the number of immigrants a year to be admitted from any one country to 2 per cent. of the number of their nationals who were already here in 1890. On this basis the annual grist of Japanese immigrants to be absorbed by the United States would be lost in a population of 125,000,000. It would approximate exclusion, and at the same time provide for Japan that "saving of the face" so essential to Oriental self-respect.

● Logic of Argument

The logic of this argument is appealing strongly now to Californians themselves. The California Council on Oriental Relations, whose membership embraces a very large proportion of the State's best citizens, is waging an eloquent campaign for the repeal of the Shortridge Amendment. Some of the telling points it makes are these:

The present policy of the United States casts a needless stigma on Asiatics.

Under quota as applied to Europe only 185 Japanese and 105 Chinese would be admitted annually.

No laborers of any kind would be admitted, since United States Consuls would refuse the consular visa to anyone "likely to become a public charge" or likely to compete with American labor.

The whole question is one of good manners. By adopting a policy of quota restriction, while we sacrifice no material interests of any kind, we do remove forever that cause of friction and misunderstanding which alone mars our peaceful relations with our Pacific neighbors.

Sounds sensible. W. M. H.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

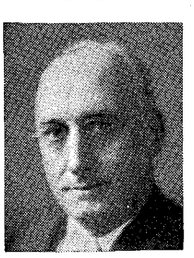
Prof. Aven Nelson, friendly and urbane President-elect of the Botanical Society of America, looks a little like Will Rogers when dressed for botanical field-trips. He found his life-work when, in 1887, he joined the first faculty of the Territorial University (now University of Wyoming) to teach English. There weren't enough professors that year to go around. He was asked to double in botany, became interested, and now is considered the foremost authority on Western flora. The internationally-known Rocky Mountain Herbarium of the University of Wyoming is his creation.

In 1899 he made the most complete collections of plants ever obtained in Yellowstone National Park, of which twenty-two sets are treasured in this country, seven in Europe and one as far away as Calcutta. He was born on a farm near Keokuk, Iowa, seventy-five years ago.

Mrs. Oliver Cromwell Grinnell of New York, fifty-seven and portly, has retired from the lithographing business after thirty-four years, not for a life of ease, but "to go where the fish go." She hopes to set a record by capturing a 1,000-pound marlin in a cruise to the Bahamas. Then she will tackle the deep-sea fish off the Coast of Peru. Mrs. Grinnell was the first woman to catch a broadbill swordfish on the North Atlantic Coast. When she retired recently from the business which she and her late husband organized, she sold it to the employees. "Now," she said, "I am going to do as I darn please."

Wide World

Louis J. Alber, chief of the Speakers' Bureau of the NRA, has been a lecture-agency and concert-bureau manager for many years. In the early days of the New Deal, he directed the government broadcasts for the Blue Eagle, and later did the same for the FHA. Tho his work keeps him very much in the background, he has brought hundreds of celebrities to the attention of the public, and formerly, as a Chautauqua and Lyceum manager, and through the Alber-Wickes Bureau, has sent many distinguished personages on tour throughout the nation. He now secures speakers for the job of publicizing the Government.



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Cartoonists
As They See Themselves

A Self-portrait for *The Literary Digest*

Elmer R. Messner, cartoonist of the Rochester *Times-Union* and the Gannett Newspapers, was born in Rochester, New York, in 1900.

From a local art-school he was precipitated into the rôle of sports-cartoonist for the now-defunct Rochester *Herald.* He gave this up to enter the Art Students' League, New York City, where he studied two years.

In 1923 Messner went to *The Times-Union* to do cartoons and general art work, holding this job until 1931. He then shifted over to the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle,* returning to the *Times-Union* last year.

Messner is a two-way outdoor man. He hunts and fishes during the open season; when the season is closed he devotes himself passionately to measures directed to the conservation of wild life.

He is married and has three children: two sons and a daughter.

[*A cartoon by Mr. Messner appears on page 43.*]

John van Druten, young British playwright, rosy-cheeked and wavy-haired, has arrived in New York to supervise the production of another of his plays. It is "Flowers of the Forest," in which Katharine Cornell will appear. Its theme is the War, and London apparently did not like it, for the play closed after a brief run. Mr. van Druten became famous at twenty-four, nine years ago, as the author of "Young Woodley." His current Broadway hit is "The Distaff Side."

George Swinnerton Parker of Salem, Massachusetts, has provided diversion for millions of people through the games which he has invented and exploited. The firm of Parker Brothers, which he heads, was organized in 1883, and has brought out more than 2,000 games, the latest of which is "Make a Million." Mr. Parker's first invention, at fourteen, was "The Battle of Bannockburn." Two years later he devised "Banking," and sold 500 copies in three weeks. Another of his inventions is "Camelot." In all, the Parker firm has sold more than 10,000,000 sets of games.

It was through Mr. Parker's interest that ping-pong was widely exploited in America in 1902.

Robert R. Reynolds, Democrat, tall, broad-shouldered Senator from North Carolina, has made himself a considerable power in the less than three years of his incumbency. He suffered numerous political defeats before winning the Senatorship. He is known as a showman and good campaigner. In one fight for office he declared that he wasn't a baby-kisser; but he distributed thousands of sticks of candy. As a preliminary to another campaign he went abroad and mailed thousands of picture-post-cards to voters. At the University of North Carolina, Reynolds was captain of the track team, and played football. He is the author of two travel-books.

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What's the Name, Please?

Cecil—British viscount (see cover)—not *see'sil* and not *sess'il,* but *siss'il.*

Bullard—U. S. Lt. General (p. 18)—*bull'ard: u* as in *full,* not as in *dull.*

Ely Culbertson—bridge expert (p. 24)—he and his friends say *ee'lee,* not *ee'lye.*

Baughan—British dramatic critic—calls himself *baw'en,* almost one syllable.

Eames—renowned prima donna—first *e* silent: *ames.*

Orczy—Baroness and author—as if spelled *or'tsey.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Assumption of Political Duties by the President's Wife, One of the Trends of the Roosevelt Administration, Meets Approval in Some Quarters and Opposition in Others

One of the trends of the Roosevelt Administration to be noted by historians is the assumption of political duties by the wife of the President of the United States.

With the Constitution making no provision whatever for the duties of Presidents' wives, they have heretofore confined their activities largely to the social side of the White House.

The First Lady, in most cases, has felt she was doing well if she could keep up with the course of the Government through conversations she heard within the White House.

Those reputed to have exerted considerable influence in public affairs usually operated behind the scenes through the President. It was only by the chance disablement of her husband that the second Mrs. Woodrow Wilson came near to being a substitute President. However, Eleanor Roosevelt, more than any of her predecessors, comes close to being an Assistant President.

● Work for New Deal

Once the outlines of the New Deal had been laid, some of its projects originated in Mrs. Roosevelt's councils. Without her backing, others would not have gone so far. It is because she is careful not to have it appear that her acts have anything official about them that the country generally can't put its finger on a project and say positively that it is Mrs. Roosevelt's idea. Any Federal worker knows, however, that a request from her is treated by the Departments with a degree of authority second only to one from the President himself.

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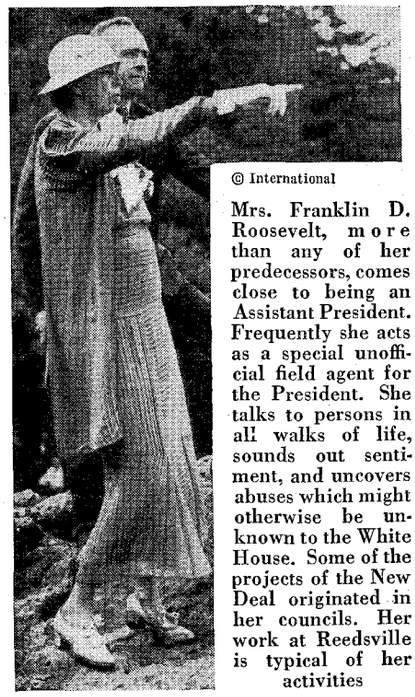
Public speaker

One day the alert women reporters who "cover" Mrs. Roosevelt discovered that she had picked up the telephone and asked Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials why they could not feed the needy with the surplus little pigs that had been ordered killed in the corn-hog curtailment program.

The reporters pinned her down with the question: "Is the new Federal Surplus Relief Corporation your idea?"

"Nothing is ever one person's idea," Mrs. Roosevelt replied.

Explaining that she could see no reason for destroying food when people were going hungry, she admitted she was "enormously interested" in the scheme.



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Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, more than any of her predecessors, comes close to being an Assistant President. Frequently she acts as a special unofficial field agent for the President. She talks to persons in all walks of life, sounds out sentiment, and uncovers abuses which might otherwise be unknown to the White House. Some of the projects of the New Deal originated in her councils. Her work at Reedsville is typical of her activities

Frequently she acts as a special unofficial field agent for the President. By her ability to go about with less fanfare and talk to persons in all walks of life, sound out sentiment and uncover abuses that otherwise might never be known to the White House, she is able to do much useful work.

● Reedsville an Example

It was after Mrs. Roosevelt had made a visit to poverty-stricken shacks of West Virginia coal-miners near Reedsville and found abuses in the system of company-stores that there was written into the NRA coal-code a prohibition against the use of scrip and compulsory trade at company-stores.

The camps which took care of 3,000 girls in all parts of the country last summer were an outgrowth of Camp Tera, which was established in New York State for unemployed girls. Mrs. Roosevelt worked out the idea with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. It was one of the many Federal activities which Mrs. Roosevelt did not actually invent but which she has promoted in the East Room of the White House.

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Mrs. Roosevelt in the conventional rôle of the First Lady of the Land

The organization-meeting for the Public Works of Art project she helped along by her attendance. She sent the NRA a statement in behalf of the small book-shop. The school-lunch program in the District of Columbia she helped improve. It was largely through her instrumentality that the alley-clearance bill for Washington was put through Congress after a twenty-year controversy.

● Receives Huge Mail

The First Lady still wants to do something for the middle-aged woman who needs a job and for youths who have finished school only to face a jobless world. That the country is becoming increasingly conscious of her effectiveness is indicated by the enormous increase in the mail of the President's wife. A special staff at the Federal Emergency Relief Administration handles mail addressed to Mrs. Roosevelt along with that of the President.

Mrs. Roosevelt's governmental activities are approved by those who see in them altruism, sympathy for the downtrodden, and a great desire to serve others. Her activities are opposed by those who feel that she is not properly a public servant because she is not responsible to the American electorate or directly accountable to it at election-time.

Wide World

Horsewoman

This unprecedented part in the Government has led Mrs. Roosevelt into some ticklish places. In the Capital, she has found, one active in public affairs can not avoid collisions with politicians and "interests."

Twice she has had to go to the defense of the Reedsville homestead project against charges of Communism, once against Senator Thomas D. Schall, of Minnesota, and once against Dr. William Wirt. A magazine editor rejected her column in support of the Tugwell food and drug bill because its advertisers were against it.

DIOGENES.

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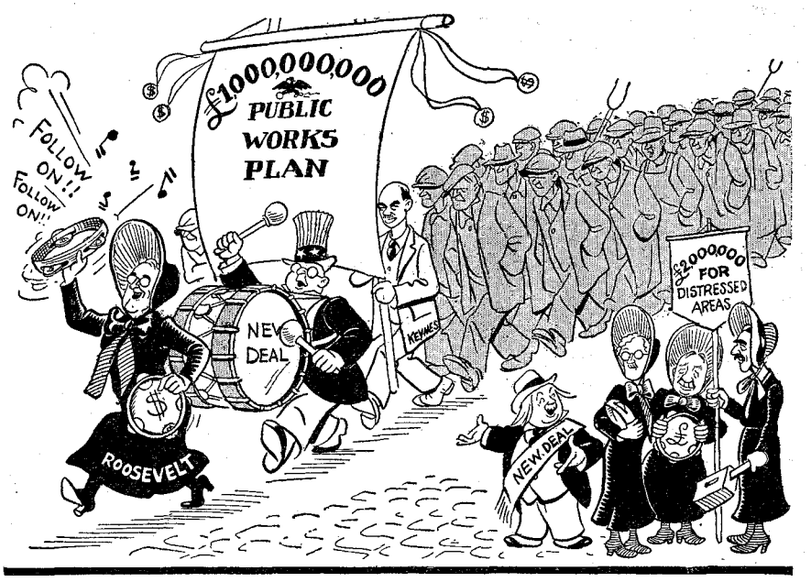
Lloyd George's New Deal for Britain

Former Prime Minister, Emerging From His Political Retirement, Makes Proposals Modeled on Roosevelt Lines; Urges Vast Public Works to Be Financed by a "Prosperity Loan"

On his seventy-second birthday anniversary last week, David Lloyd George, former Prime Minister of Great Britain, made known his program for a British New Deal before an audience of 10,000 of his countrymen at Bangor, Wales.

Britain's war-time Premier and one of the Big Four at the Paris Peace Conference came forth from his political retirement to propose a gigantic plan of public works to be financed by a great "prosperity-loan" and administered by a super-cabinet of not more than five men.

The red-faced Welshman, of long white hair and twinkling blue eyes, and plump of figure, has been living and winning prizes as a fruit and vegetable farmer on his estate of 500 acres in Surrey, an inland county in the south of England.



"The Belle of New York" (Revived)

L. G.: "Come on, girls—follow on!"
Chorus of Belles: "My good man, can't you see she's following us?"
—*The Daily Express* (London)

● Work *vs.* Doles

If Wales could be taken as a political barometer of the whole United Kingdom, said an American press correspondent at London, there would be reason to think that Lloyd George might again be leader of a party yet unnamed. But he began his Bangor speech by declaring he would never be a party leader again, tho he would cooperate with any party willing to adopt his plans.

He told his listeners also that he was making "exactly the same proposals" as President Franklin D. Roosevelt had made to Congress a few days earlier. Mr. Lloyd George "would find work for the workless instead of doles."

In furtherance of this aim, wrote Harold E. Scarborough, in a message to the New York *Herald Tribune*, he proposed greatly increased expenditure on housing, road-building, railways, canals, electric and water supplies and agriculture. He especially emphasized his desire to put at least 1,000,000 unemployed back on the land.

He recommended that, for the time being, these projects should be financed by having two annual national budgets, one for current and the other for capital expenditures. The funds for the latter budget, he said, would be raised through the flotation of a national "prosperity loan," which, he predicted, would be oversubscribed immediately.

He cited the Government's appropriation of £2,000,000 for the relief of distressed areas as one illustration of the Cabinet's "incompetence."

Mr. Lloyd George did not attack the members of the present British Government as individuals, noted a London correspondent of the New York *Times*, but he charged them, as a group, with nerveless complacency.

● Attacks Bank of England

Chiefly his criticism was directed against the Bank of England, to whose advice and guidance he attributed most of England's ills. He was careful to say that he did not want the Government to assume ownership of the Bank of England, but asserted that it should be reorganized and compelled to consider the needs of industry rather than the needs of finance. Nor would he nationalize the joint stock bank.

There was no suggestion of Socialism in his proposals, as this correspondent understood them, and certainly no hint of Fascism. He would retain the parliamentary system intact, but would speed up legislation and reform the Cabinet on the lines of his own war-time Ministry by having a group of five able ministers, relieved of departmental duties, to handle larger matters of policy.

Of particular interest to American readers was Mr. Lloyd George's statement on President Roosevelt's efforts toward economic recovery when he said: "I take off my hat to the American President because he is a man of rare courage."

Referring to the situation in the Pacific he said that he would immediately take steps to reach a common agreement with the United States so that the United States and Britain could act together "in a combined endeavor to secure the pacification of the world."

He expressed his confidence that the United States would cooperate with Great Britain in any action along broad lines. The world could not afford to disregard those two powerful communities, and that remark, he said, applied not merely to the state of things in Europe, but also in the Pacific, which "from the point of view of trade developments was more full of promise and from the standpoint of war more full of menace, than was Europe."

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David Lloyd George on his farm

Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was reported in London press cables as saying that Lloyd George's New Deal proposals seemed at first sight rather lacking in novelty, but would be examined with an open mind by His Majesty's Government.

Speaking at Belfast, Ireland, he also said that the Government was not above taking ideas from any source whatever which might help in solving the problems of the day.

But, he maintained, "we must be satisfied that they will achieve the purpose for which they are put forward if we are to embody them in our own program."

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League Awards Saar to Germany

March First Set for Reestablishment of Reich's Sovereignty After Nine-to-One Plebiscite Vote for Return to Fatherland

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A panorama of umbrellas appeared as these thousands of German sympathizers massed in the rain at Saarbrücken before the Plebiscite

Four days after 90 per cent. of the Saarlanders had declared in the Saar Plebiscite of January 13 their desire for the return of the territory to Germany, the League of Nations Council awarded the whole Saar Basin to Germany "under the conditions resulting from" the Versailles Treaty. Also it fixed March 1 as the date "for reestablishment of Germany in the Government of the Saar region."

Acme

Joseph Buerckel

It was required that Germany first should assure France that the Nazi Government would fulfil certain conditions. If Germany and France have not come to an agreement by February 15, the Council announced that it would meet in extraordinary session to take the "necessary decisions."

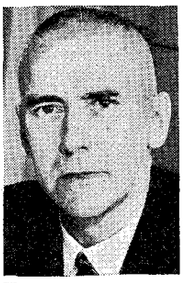
The first condition imposed upon Germany, according to Geneva dispatches, was demilitarization of the Saar by the League's Governing Commission before March 1.

Germany was required also to negotiate, under the supervision of the Special Saar Committee, headed by Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy, an agreement with France on guaranties for the Saar population, the payment of pensions to public employees, the transfer of mines and similar problems.

Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister, indicated at Geneva an additional condition before the Council should hand the Saar over to Germany. He told the Council that France desired peace, "but history has shown her that she must live in security," and he urged that Germany should enter into an "Eastern Locarno pact and agreements guaranteeing Austria's integrity."

At Berlin, Wilhelm Frick, German Minister of the Interior, told the Associated Press that a month would be more than was needed to accomplish the technical and administrative tasks involving the reincorporation of the Saar into the Reich.

Only later, when the Reich had been redistricted, would the Saar be incorporated into one of the districts. Joseph Buerckel, Chancellor Adolf Hitler's plenipotentiary for the Saar before the Plebiscite, was appointed by the Chancellor to be governor of that territory.



Wide World

Wilhelm Frick

As a consequence of the Plebiscite in which the Saarlanders voted 9-1 for reunion with Germany there began an exodus of political refugees into France.

Sensational reports of terroristic treatment of anti-Nazi Saarlanders were discredited in some quarters.

Believing, however, that a dangerous condition might continue in the Saar for several weeks, British Government circles at London announced that no move would be made to hasten the demobilization of the international force of 3,300 soldiers stationed in the territory.

The final results of the balloting, as announced by the League Plebiscite Commission, were:

Registered voters	539,541
Total vote	528,005
For German rule	477,119
For League rule	46,513
For French rule	2,124
Invalid	2,249

The percentage of votes cast for German rule was almost equally overwhelming in every district of the Saar, it was revealed by the complete tabulation.

In Foreign Fields

Kirkuk Irak: King Ghazi ibn Feisal, in the presence of high Irak officials and heads of oil companies, pressed a button on Monday last week and opened the great Irak trans-desert pipe-line running 1,150 miles from Irak to the Mediterranean.

The line, which was designed and largely built by Americans, connects the Mediterranean ports of Haifa and Tripoli with the rich oil-fields east of the Tigris River, and will carry an estimated flow of 4,000,000 tons of oil annually to the world's markets.

This pipe-line cost $50,000,000 to build. It is set in a picturesque region of shifting sands and plodding camel-trains, where French, British, Dutch, and American companies share the rights—formerly owned by Germany—to extract and export crude-oil.

Special ditching-machines pulled by caterpillar-tractors dug trenches in laying the line, while blasting was necessary in stony ground and lava-fields. Much of the ground contains salt and minerals which would have eaten into the metal pipes unless they had been specially treated. The Euphrates and Tigris had to be crossed, and steel towers were erected to carry the twelve-inch steel pipes to prevent interference with shipping.

The longest oil pipe-line in the United States runs from about the middle of Oklahoma to the Atlantic Seaboard at Bayonne, New Jersey.

In this country there are 59,000 miles of trunk pipe-lines with 55,000 gathering lines—meaning lines taking up the oil at the wells—and the amount of oil shipped daily has been estimated at 2,500,000 barrels.

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Havana: Suspension of constitutional guaranties in Cuba has become a custom. Therefore, not much surprize was felt when, in the middle of this month, the Government suddenly suspended guaranties throughout the island republic for ninety days as an extraordinary measure to safeguard harvesting and grinding of the sugar-crop.

The Government also restored the death penalty for persons convicted of burning sugar-fields, or "otherwise sabotaging or interrupting" the gathering of the sugar-harvest. Nevertheless, it was felt that this action hardly would help Cuba's tangled political situation because the suspension of constitutional guaranties has been one of the prime differences between the régime of President Carlos Mendieta and its opponents.

Meanwhile, President Mendieta ended all negotiations under way with opposing political factions, who have been demanding his resignation, by issuing a statement that he would not leave the Presidency until his successor had been duly elected by the people.

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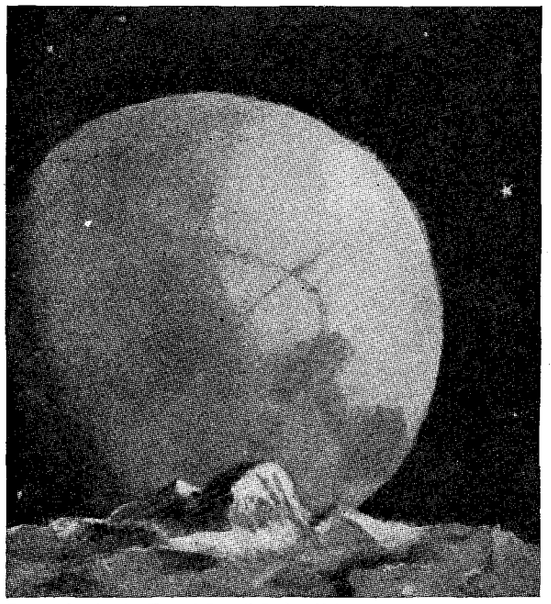
Must the Earth Go the Way of Mars?

The "Red Planet" Is Red Because Rocks Have Stolen Its Oxygen; a Similar Fate Probably Awaits the Oxygen of the Earth, Says Dr. Henry Norris Russell

When Drs. Walter S. Adams and Theodore Dunham, Jr., of Mt. Wilson Observatory, announced last summer that the atmosphere of Mars contains less than a thousandth as much oxygen over a given area as that of the earth, it seemed that they had laid forever the ghosts of the heroic Martian men, toiling at their "canals" to keep life in their race upon a dying planet.



From a drawing by Howard Russell Butler, N.A.
Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History

Mars in Gibbous Phase as Seen From Phobos: To an observer on Phobos, the inner satellite of Mars, the planet would go through this phase. The polar caps and other surface details should be easily made out

Now the Martians have risen again, and their champion is Dr. Henry Norris Russell, one of the country's foremost astronomers, retiring president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Fifty-seven, a tall, kindly man who has taught astronomy at Princeton University for thirty years, Doctor Norris believes that the Martians, if they were equal in engineering skill and intelligence to the present human race, could have kept alive at least until now by extracting oxygen from the rocks.

● Oxygen-Hungry Rocks

It was the frail, poetic Italian astronomer Giovanni Schiaparelli who first pictured the struggling Martians. About 1877, working at the Royal Observatory of Milan, he discovered that the planet apparently is marked by lines, possibly of artificial origin, which he called *canali*. Schiaparelli assumed that the chief difficulty of the Martians was shortage of water, and that they had constructed an ingenious system of conduits to bring moisture from the melting polar ice-caps to irrigate desert lands.

Doctor Russell recently told the American Association for the Advancement of Science that the Martians are indeed short of water, but oxygen-hunger is by far their greater difficulty. Moreover, he said, in the condition of the possible Martians of to-day may be read the future condition of the human race, perhaps a billion years from now. For the earth also is losing its oxygen to the hungry crustal rocks. They already have captured nearly two-thirds of the total supply.

How this comes about he explained as follows:

It is generally assumed that the planets have all been produced from matter ejected or removed from the sun. Spectroscopic analysis has shown the sun's outer layers to be composed, in the order of their abundance, of hydrogen, helium, oxygen, carbon, nitrogen, silicon, and the metals. A mass of matter removed from the sun and congealed into a major planet, such as Jupiter, would therefore closely resemble the constitution of the sun.

But an intermediate body, such as the Earth, Mars, or Venus, would be unable to retain all of these elements during its early cooling stages. Hydrogen and helium would be lost rapidly while the body was still in the hot gaseous state. So would most of the other light gases, like neon and nitrogen. Free oxygen, too, would escape, but a great deal might be retained in chemical combination with silicon and the metals.

As the gaseous mass cooled, by expansion and radiation of heat, drops of molten metal and lava would form within it and fall toward the center, building up a molten core. After the first turbulence had passed, there would remain a molten planet surrounded by an atmosphere containing heavy inert gases such as argon, perhaps some carbon dioxid, and as much nitrogen and neon as had failed to escape. A mass the size of the earth, therefore, would have lost almost all of its original, or "primitive," atmosphere by the time it reached the molten stage.

Next, the 4,000-mile-deep sea would begin to solidify at its core, where the pressure was greatest. The solidification would proceed gradually toward the surface. During this process great quantities of gases, mainly water vapor and carbon dioxid, would be evolved from the solidifying magma.

Pushing their way to the surface, these gases would begin to form a new atmosphere, which this time could not escape because of the relative coolness of the surface.

The new vaporous envelop would promote rapid surface-cooling. Furious storms would tug at the earth; the first hot rains would fall, vaporize on the sizzling rocks, and fall again.

Presently an ocean would appear to bathe the rocky crust, leaving a residue of atmosphere composed principally of carbon dioxid. That there would be any great amount of oxygen in that early atmosphere is unlikely. If any were released in the pure state, it probably would be seized immediately by the oxygen-hungry volcanic rocks.

● Slow Depletion

In fact, the earth's present rich supply of oxygen appears to be a by-product of life—plant life. "The earth, indeed, may be regarded as an intensively vegetated planet, from whose atmosphere the greedy plants extract the remaining residue of carbon dioxid so rapidly that if it were not returned to the air by combustion, respiration and decay, the whole supply would be exhausted in a decade or two."

Oxygen removed by this process is speedily returned to the atmosphere by the plants, but there is another process of slow depletion that is irreversible. During rock weathering, about half of the ferrous iron of the rocks is oxidized to the ferric, or oxygen-saturated, state. The amount of "fossil" oxygen thus buried in the sedimentary rocks has been estimated at about twice that now present in the atmosphere. Given time enough, this inexorable process of rock-decay will exhaust the remaining oxygen of the earth's atmosphere and put an end to all that breathes.

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Dr. Henry Norris Russell

What is seen on Mars, Doctor Russell said, is something very like the end of this process.

"The reddish color of the planet—unique among the heavenly bodies—is just what might be expected, and indeed it is almost inevitable in a surface stained with ferric compounds. It would be premature, however, to conclude that Mars must be a lifeless planet. The depletion of oxygen would be very slow, and plant life would probably adjust itself, as it has done on earth in response to far more rapid climatic changes."

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Science Snap-Shots

Magnifying Sounds: A "sound microscope" developed by Carl A. Johnson of New York University under the direction of Dr. E. E. Free, sound expert, is capable of amplifying sounds 10,000,000,000,000 (ten thousand billion) times. At a demonstration, the sounds made by tiny weevils chewing their way through wheat-grains was made so loud that Mr. Johnson received complaints from neighboring classrooms. The demonstrator calculated that if the purring of a cat had been amplified by the same amount, it could have been heard as far away as San Francisco without the aid of telephone or radio.

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Ancient City-Dwellers: Town life began longer ago than many archeologists have believed. Recent excavations in Persia indicate that cities appeared there as early as 7,000 and possibly 8,000 years ago, it was revealed recently by Dr. Arthur Upham Pope, Director of the American Institute for Persian Art and Archeology. Because the origin of civilization is believed to have been coincident with the beginnings of urban life, these discoveries are important.

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Rubber Tooth-Brushes: The use of the tooth-brush in civilized communities has reached the dignity of a commandment, says Dr. Oliver T. Osborne, Professor of Therapeutics, Emeritus, of Yale University, in his recent book, "Mouth Infection." But it may not be an unmixed blessing, for bristle tooth-brushes may become infected and are hard to sterilize. Some dentists, Doctor Osborne asserts, believe that such tooth-brushes actually promote pyorrhea. He believes tooth-brushes made of sterilizable rubber would be better.

Investigating Mound-Builders

Archeologists Will Delve Into the Story of a Forgotten Illinois People, Now That Kincaid Site Is Available for Excavation

Courtesy of the University of Chicago

Left, digging beneath Illinois cornfields for traces of America's past. *Right,* a modern farmer has emulated the example of the mound-builders in putting his house atop this mound, the largest of sixteen such earthworks on the prehistoric Kincaid site

Literally among the cornfields, where the Tennessee and Ohio Rivers join near the town of Metropolis, thirty miles northeast of Cairo, Illinois, stands an ancient and forgotten acropolis, a truncated pyramid erected by Americans whose very race and name have been forgotten. When the frost leaves the soil this spring, anthropologists of the University of Chicago, under the leadership of Prof. Fay-Cooper Cole, will begin to unearth the relics of these people, to discover, if possible, who and what they were.

The site is that known as the Kincaid Mounds, among the largest and most important remains of the mound-dwellers in the Upper Missisippi Valley.

Archeologists never have had an opportunity to dig into it, for the Kincaid family, owners of the property for three generations, consistently and vigorously have refused investigators the right to work there.

Now the land has been acquired by an anonymous friend of the University of Chicago, who has turned it over to the Department of Anthropology for three to five years. When the university's scientists have finished studying the mounds, it is hoped that the site will be made a national park.

The people who built the mounds belonged, apparently, to one phase of the "Lower Mississippi culture," a group of peoples thought by some investigators to have been related to the highly developed Indians of the Southwest. They possibly pushed eastward into the Mississippi Valley during an era of hot, dry climate, in which the forests dwindled, and the prairies extended into Illinois.

● Isolated Farmers

When the climate changed again, and the forests returned, they were cut off, an island of agricultural people amid the hostile hunting Indians of the forests, until extinction overtook them.

It is hoped that the forthcoming investigation of the Kincaid Mounds will throw light on their history. The exact date of the mounds is not known, but Doctor Cole expects that a tree-ring dating-project, begun last summer, will provide information for dating the mounds exactly.

Such a tree-ring sequence also may reveal something about the climate in the Mid-West when the mound people flourished, show how they came to penetrate so far eastward, and why they became extinct.

Being an agricultural people, the mound-builders lived in settled communities. Their mounds, in fact, were constructed to afford building sites. They made fine pottery, ornamented by painting or incised lines.

There are four large mounds and twelve smaller ones standing at the Kincaid site. The biggest, a truncated pyramid, is forty feet high, and has a top about three-quarters of an acre in area. This mound probably was the site of a large building.

Near-by is an ancient village site, where preliminary work last summer unearthed a vast storehouse of pottery and other relics.

Revolutionizing Home With Synthetic Chemistry

Since the War synthetic chemistry has remade scores of industries, created dozens of new ones, and rendered others obsolete. It may next turn its creative forces to America's housing problem, in the opinion of Dr. George Oliver Curme, Jr., who a few days ago received the Perkin Medal of the Society of Chemical Industry.

Dr. George Oliver Curme, Jr.

"The same individual who to-day drives a low-cost, highly effective automobile, in which synthetic chemicals play an important part, lives in a high-cost, none-too-smoothly functioning house in which synthetic chemistry is almost a stranger," he told the society. "The gap between the obsolete home and the up-to-date car must be bridged."

Now Vice President and Director of Research of the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, Doctor Curme is one of the handful of scientists who have brought world leadership in organic chemistry to this country.

He began his highly technical work, in the field of "aliphatic" chemistry, at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, in 1914 and 1915.

In that day synthetic aliphatic compounds were laboratory curiosities. Now these compounds, which include synthetic alcohol, acetone and ethylene glycol, are produced commercially in quantities reaching millions of pounds a month.

The aliphatic compounds represent one of two main divisions of organic compounds; the other division is the cyclic or "closed-chain" group. They are distinguished chiefly by the arrangement of carbon atoms in the molecules, the aliphatics containing "straight chains," and the cyclics containing "rings."

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A Shrine Where Warriors May Pray for Peace

At St. Paul's, Hoboken, New Jersey Port, Where the A.E.F. Embarked for Adventure and Death, An Altar Is Dedicated to All Those, Friend and Foe, Who Died

Hoboken and home! Death and desolation 3,000 miles away. What mattered it that the poppies still bloomed red in Flanders Fields? They were watered with men's blood. Here were ramblers, just as red, watered only by the rain, climbing to the eaves of the houses. 'Way back yonder were the rows on rows of crosses, and miles on miles of crooked wire through which the wind still moaned shrilly, like men dying on the cruel barbs. Here, at last, was peace.

The Army chaplain threw back his shoulders and breathed in the fresh Jersey air. No more agonized eyes to close, no more broken bodies over which to pray as the soul took its long flight to God.

No more to hear women wail over dust that once was home, or to see children searching for toys forsaken when life was dearer than a doll.

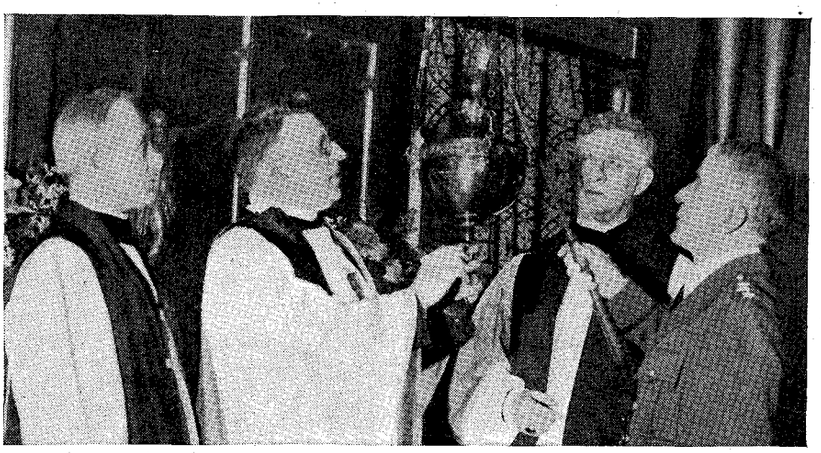
● Funds Are Raised

The chaplain surveyed the welcome scene. It was here that the American troops embarked for the last crusade. Here that the living and the dead debarked after the long return. An idea formed vaguely in the mind of Dr. Frank C. Armstrong, Chaplain of the Sixteenth Regiment, of the First Division, A.E.F.

A few years later, in January, 1923, the idea took more definite shape. He received a call to St. Paul's Episcopal Church, oldest church in the New Jersey port. He found that the church had a number of historical monuments, and that here the veterans of the War Between the States celebrated Memorial Day.

Why not build a shrine in the church commemorating those who had left Hoboken for the great adventure and returned no more? The idea was broached to interested friends, and, eventually, sufficient funds were raised to erect the shrine. In 1931, it was built under the initiative and inspiration of the rector, Doctor Armstrong, with the cooperation of all Hoboken's veterans' posts: G. A. R., Spanish War and World War, and of Hoboken's War Mothers and veterans' auxiliaries.

The shrine was dedicated on May 24, 1931, by the Right Rev. Wilson R. Stearly, Bishop of Newark.



Left to Right, Bishop Manning, Doctor Armstrong, Bishop Stearly, and General Bullard lighting the lamp of remembrance at the ceremony in St. Paul's, Hoboken

The Right Rev. William T. Manning, Bishop of the New York Diocese of the Episcopal Church, preached the sermon. The Governments of Great Britain, Belgium, and France presented their national emblems through their respective consuls-general, and they were accepted by Lieut. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, who also lighted the lamp of remembrance in All Souls' Chapel, in which stands the shrine.

The Union Jack presented already had been blessed on St. George's Day in All Hallows Church, Barking-by-the-Tower, London, where William Penn was baptized in 1644, and John Quincy Adams was married in 1797.

Ambassador Charles G. Dawes attended that ceremony and witnessed the blessing of the flag by the Rev. Philip T. B. ("Tubby") Clayton, Founder Padre of Toc H at Ypres, for those who lived through the bitter struggle there.

Wurts Bros. photograph

The Warriors' Shrine at St. Paul's

From the parent torch have been lighted lamps which shine in all corners of the world.

In All Souls' Chapel of St. Paul's, at Hoboken, the lamp burns perpetually in memory of all the dead, and every Monday evening the litany of the faithful departed is said there.

On Friday of this week, January 25, St. Paul's celebrates its hundredth anniversary. The exercises are in the nature of a rededication of the ancient church and its famous Warriors' Shrine. It is a memorable occasion. Ministers of all denominations have been invited. All veterans' posts are represented. There is no distinction between the American and Allied dead, and those who fell for the Central Powers.

● Feast of St. Paul

The day is the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, patron saint of the church, whose figure is the central figure on the shrine. Archbishop Athenagoras of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America is blessing and presenting a stone from the "Street Called Straight," in Damascus, near the spot where the great apostle was let down from a window in a basket to escape persecution for his faith.

The stone is being accepted by the Right Rev. Benjamin M. Washburn, Coadjutor Bishop of Newark, and placed near the figure of St. Paul. Another gift is a piece of stone from the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral, mother church of the Anglican Communion. The Dean and Chapter of Armagh Cathedral also have sent a piece of stone from the oldest church in Ireland, founded by St. Patrick in 444, as a gift from the Celtic Church.

These two stones are presented by the Rev. Robert F. Lau, representing the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America. The Right Rev. Manfre Calsayan, acting Primate of the Armenian Church, brings greetings. The Greek Orthodox and Russian Orthodox choirs are assisting, with their clergy.

The shrine still is in the making, and the story of its development would take long in the telling. When he presented a stone from the field of Bannockburn, the Bishop

(Continued on page 31)

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A Report and Warning

Medical Service Improvement Asked by Commonwealth Fund

The Commonwealth Fund, the motto of which is "To do something for the welfare of mankind," contributed $1,720,514.54 to the public weal in 1934, according to the Fund's sixteenth annual report.

Of the total, 58 per cent. went for public health, rural hospitals, and medical education and research, 14 per cent. for fellowships for British students at American universities, 16 per cent. for legal activities, publications and miscellaneous activities, and 12 per cent. for mental hygiene work. Family-welfare agencies in New York City received $100,000 for emergency relief.

Of extreme interest to the medical profession will be the report's warning that "the past year in American medicine has seen a continuation of the often acrimonious controversy between those committed to innovations in medical economics and those resisting change.

"In its own programs the Fund has limited experimentation in this field to a modest proposal for the prepayment of hospital charges at one institution.

"Its major interest is in a problem often overshadowed by the attention paid to costs and to professional prerogatives—that of improving the quality of medical service. The quality of the service rendered must be regarded as fundamental in any effort to evaluate either the existing organization of medicine or the suggested alternatives.

● Physician and Patient

"It seems obvious, for example, that the personal relationship between physician and patient is of value to the patient just so far as the physician knows his business and no further. It seems equally clear that the extension of medical service to larger groups of people on a more equitable financial basis will be advantageous only so far as the service is worth paying for at all."

Special attention was paid to the status of rural medicine, about which the report said:

"The Fund has found in many rural communities a type of service which does credit to the profession and which carries within itself, in spite of numerous handicaps, the seeds of continuous progress.

"Yet no one conversant with the facts can be complacent about the average quality of the medical care now available in American small towns.

"For every conscientious and competent physician there is, roughly speaking, at least one other who makes superficial examinations, ignores the laboratory in diagnosis, relies overmuch on medication in therapy, neglects preventive measures, and subjects his patients uncritically to surgical interference.

"It is time for realism to replace romanticism in American thinking about this matter: a basic reality is that rural medicine, by and large, is not good enough."

Street Games to Check Crime

Hudson Guild Roller-Skate Hockey League Displaces Hudson Dusters and Gopher Gang on New York City's West Side

Courtesy of the Hudson Guild

Roller-skate hockey has displaced paving-stone throwing

Where once the Hudson Dusters and the Gopher Gang fought to the last paving-block boys now play roller-skate hockey, an evolution of the ice-skating game which is said to be the biggest attraction in Madison Square Garden. These boys—300 of them leagued together—have learned that the game's the thing, and that fair play and no roughing is the essence of genuine sport.

Time was when the boys in this West Side area of the sidewalks of New York congregated in rival gangs to make life dangerous for themselves and miserable for their parents and the police. Perhaps in their comparatively newly-developed game there is the germ of an idea for other cities.

To-day they are decked out in their home-made uniforms, and improvised equipment, including shin-guards and chest-protectors cut from old blankets, quilts and discarded inner-tubes, members all of the Hudson Guild Roller-Skate Hockey League.

● Venture in Social Welfare

They held their recent annual mid-season rally on a chilly January afternoon in Twenty-seventh Street, blocked off for them so that no vehicle, or even pedestrian, should interrupt.

Distinguished visitors came to watch, cheer and talk, and to see that, since their first contests five years ago, these boys of the pavement-plains have banded together into one of New York's largest athletic units, and become an important factor in the development of organized play and other socially desirable activities between the curbs.

The League's significance as a venture in social welfare was unconsciously made clear one day by the captain of one of the boys' teams. This fifteen-year-old enthusiast, a hardened product of the West Side factory and warehouse district, said to some observers:

"The kids and big guys both started playin' hockey up and down the West Side in 1929. You could see it goin' on in every street, and it was terrible. Terrible, I mean, because of the fights. They played for money, and every game started out with each side knowin' the other side was goin' to cheat. There weren't any referees. Arguments were settled with tongues and fists, sometimes with hockey-sticks.

"It wasn't long before every street had a gang layin' in wait for gangs from the other streets; you know, reg'lar gorilla stuff. Then a guy from Hudson Guild came around and started talkin' to us about a league.

● An Immediate Success

"It took on right from the start and the thing's been gettin' bigger and bigger every year. Now playin' for money is out. We have a reg'lar schedule, like in big-time hockey or baseball. We have referees and rules and cups and prizes, and it's swell."

The guy who came around from Hudson Guild was Dan Carpenter, director of boys' activities, working under the direction of Mark McCloskey, associate head-worker. Mr. Carpenter visited every street in the West Side middle area and held curbstone meetings with hockey-playing gangs.

When occasion ripened, a meeting was held at Hudson Guild, and the League was launched. To-day it has twenty-eight teams and more than 300 players.

The teams are divided into three groups —senior, junior, and intermediate. The Police Department cooperates by closing off the play-streets on Sunday afternoons, and the Guild has a "deal" with the boys whereby they provide their own playing-equipment—hence the motley array in which they appear when the whistle sounds.

The season starts in November, and runs through the winter, with medals for the winners in each division, and a cup for the team exhibiting the best all-round sportsmanship.

It is a self-governing project, with a board of managers made up of elected representatives of the three divisions.

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The Children's Cause

"Fly Away Home," a Gentle and Artful Castigation of Precocious Moppets, Teaches, With Giggles, That Sophistication Is in the Mind, Not the Heart

De Barron photograph

The professor, the ex-wife, and the engineer agree on a code of life—and marriage—in "Fly Away Home"

The Drama, ever one to worry an idea into shreds, romps once more with children in, with giggles, "Fly Away Home," a warm and slippered event saying nothing very illuminating, but saying it gracefully and amusingly. Whereas "The Children's Hour" stared grimly upon the home-life of the moppets at their wickedest, this one picks them up in their sunlit days, and comes to rest with the conclusion that children are blackboards upon which a shrewd and artful adult may chalk his will.

● Some Pungent Truths

The dramatists, Dorothy Bennett and Irving White, invite the audience to take a chair before the hearth and relax while a few pungent truths are spoken. There is no moment of the play which threatens to break the heart, lacerate the nerves or gravel the intellect.

In it, instead, four winning adolescents behave charmingly, if with occasional antics meriting the paddle.

The *Masters* children are infuriating little whelps, toying blithely with psychological and anthropological theories planted in their agile minds by a nudist-minded professor from the University of Michigan. This stuffy don, giddy with such facts of life as elementary anthropology brings to view, has taught the four of them that marriage is a quaint antique, that candid speech in matters of sex is healthful, and that the fierce storms of adolescence are but clownish tricks of nature.

Naturally, being nineteen, eighteen, fourteen and thirteen, they are alarming, if not rugged, little individualists, a fearsome brood using words much too long for their years—much too long and much too knowing. The professor and their mother are betrothed, with marriage a week away.

Into this astonishing Eden in Provincetown, Massachusetts, comes their father, *James Masters*, after twelve long years' absence. A famous engineer, builder of great bridges in America, vast railroads in Russia, sprawling electrical plants in South America, and awesome tunnels in Africa, he knows how to handle men and raw materials, but his family is not men, but youngsters, and the material is too raw for his conservative tastes.

Openly, honestly, he has no use for their acquired theories, is appalled by their precocity, and he trembles at their candor. He does, however, stick it out for a week.

In those seven days he has accomplished deeds which, to young minds, are so mighty as to win for him slavish respect and adoration. A pompous bore to these lively young savages when first he meets them, by the time of his ex-wife's wedding-day he has bound the children to him and sane thinking.

He has saved the boy of nineteen from the machinations of an ardent Portuguese fishermaid, he has saved the Scottie pup from fatal impalement by the quills of a bellicose porcupine, he has saved the eldest girl, eighteen, from the folly of seduction, he has saved his former wife from marriage to the author of his children's deplorable habits, and, finally, he has saved them from having to live on a professor's salary.

His own, it seems, is so ample as to excite their selfishness.

This family party is performed by four young players of genuine value to the play, and, probably, to the profession of acting. Edwin Phillips, who may be remembered as the toddler in "The Wisdom Tooth," now is nineteen-year-old *Corey Masters*, and very nice at it, too. Montgomery Clift is thirteen-year-old *Harmer*, and the Misses Joan Tompkins and Georgette McKee are *Linda* of eighteen, and *Buff* of fourteen.

● Young Actors Score

William Faversham's boy, Philip, is excellent in the rôle of the boy-next-door, and the adults are put to some pains to make their performances register against the talents of the youngsters. Thomas Mitchell, who also staged the play, certifies once more that he is among the better makers of bluff, good-natured portraits, this one being one of *James Masters*, the father; and Ann Mason is excellent as the flighty mother.

Albert Van Dekker's playing in the rôle of the anthropology professor is a libel on the learned gentlemen from Ann Arbor, which is another way of saying that his performance was uncomfortably real and flawless.

"Fly Away Home" solves no problems, poses no shattering questions, and decks life with no vast problems. It is merely an amusing play about children.

("Letters and Art" continued on page 26)

The Ten Best Plays

(The plays in this list are the choice of this department, and are not necessarily the consensus. As more plays are produced the list will be revised. The order of listing is alphabetical, and has no relation to merit.)

"Anything Goes!" a brisk, impious musical comedy rout with Ethel Merman, William Gaxton, and Victor Moore as crooners and clowns. At the Alvin Theater.

"Life Begins at 8:40," another large and scuffling musical circus boasting such matters as opulent scenery, acres of girls, and Bert Lahr. At the Winter Garden.

"Merrily We Roll Along," a play in reverse, proving that boyhood ideals in 1916 and manhood's riches in 1934 are two pathetically different things. At the Music Box Theater.

"Personal Appearance," an outrageous and uproarious arraignment of film stars who make personal-appearance tours. At Henry Miller's Theater.

"Rain From Heaven," the most literate and intelligent treatment of the Nazi persecution theme yet made by the theater. Excellent performances sharpen its value. At the Golden Theater.

"The Children's Hour," affecting, sturdily honest play about a demoniac child who destroys two school-mistresses with appalling falsehoods. At Maxine Elliott's Theater.

"The Distaff Side," John Van Druten's adroit and delicious proof that a play requires no plot if it is well-written and acted—which this is. At the Longacre Theater.

"The Farmer Takes a Wife," a completely satisfying folk-play, rich in the details of life on the Erie Canal in the 'fifties. At the 46th Street Theater.

"The Petrified Forest," Leslie Howard returns to the theater in a philosophical autopsy of this generation, brilliantly written and played. At the Broadhurst Theater.

"Valley Forge," Maxwell Anderson's lyric, and bitter, study of the causes and deceptions of the American Revolution. At the Guild Theater. W.B.

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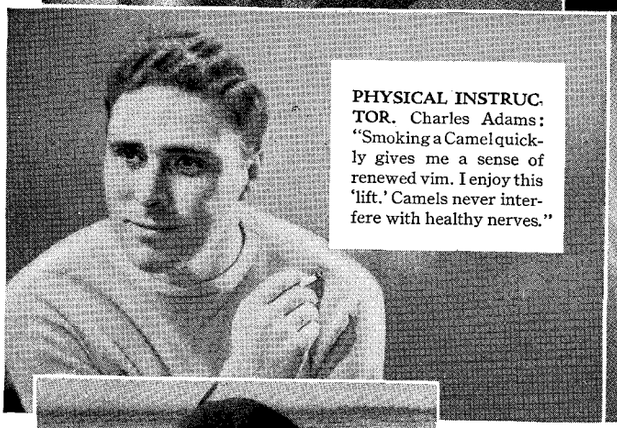
TO WARD OFF FATIGUE . . .

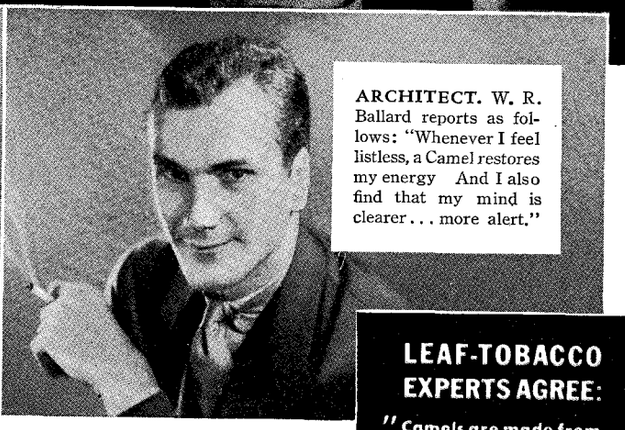
GET A LIFT WITH A CAMEL!

● Roscoe Turner flew from London to Australia—11,323 miles—in 93 hours and 7 minutes! When questioned about his smoking, Colonel Turner said:

"A speed flyer uses up energy just as his motor uses 'gas'—and smoking a Camel gives one a 'refill' on energy. The way I notice this especially is that after smoking a Camel I get a new feeling of well-being and vim. Camels never upset my nerves."



PHYSICAL INSTRUCTOR. Charles Adams: "Smoking a Camel quickly gives me a sense of renewed vim. I enjoy this 'lift.' Camels never interfere with healthy nerves."



ARCHITECT. W. R. Ballard reports as follows: "Whenever I feel listless, a Camel restores my energy And I also find that my mind is clearer . . . more alert."

MRS. LANDGON POST, young society leader: "When tired, I find that smoking a Camel gives me a 'lift,' and I feel fresher afterwards."

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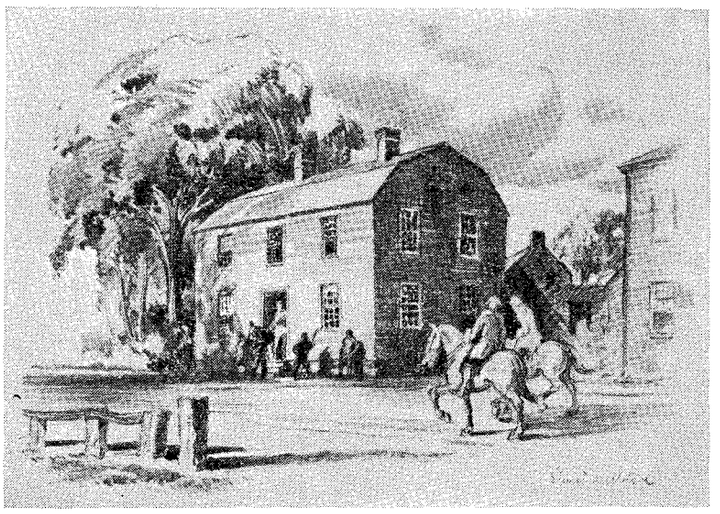
Tercentenary of the American High School

The Boston Publick Latin School, Established Three Hundred Years Ago Next Month, Founded Free Public Education in the Modern World—Nation-Wide Observance Planned

By Marcus Rosenblum

THE 28,000 high schools of the United States are about to celebrate their three hundredth birthday. "On the 13th of the second month 1635," the town records show, the good people of Boston, led by John Cotton, voted that "Our brother Philemon Pormont, shalbe intreated to become scholemaster for the teaching and nourtering of children with us."

With that modest statement was launched the Publick Latin School, forerunner of the modern American high school and founder of free education in the modern world.



The Boston Publick Latin School, the first American high school, as it appeared toward the close of the seventeenth century

Any student who had mastered the elementary art of reading was eligible to enter this school to train for the professions, regardless of race, creed, or purse. Tuition was free and democratic, with one major exception: two hundred years lapsed before secondary education extended the democratic principle to include girls.

In 1635, boys were admitted to Boston Latin School at the age of seven. They were supposed to be ready for college when they were fourteen. (Harvard was founded in 1636.) The modern student does not enter high school until fourteen, altho the junior high school is extending the benefits of secondary education to the eleven- and twelve-year-olds. At the same time, evening high schools are opening their doors to thousands of adults. The trend is to make the school a cultural center for the entire community.

Democratic Courses

The course of study is much more democratic than of old. Boston boys 300 years ago studied Latin almost exclusively. Tho their teachers were contemporaries of Shakespeare and Milton, the writers they studied were Vergil, Cato, Corderius, and Ovid. English was still not considered quite respectable enough for the professions of law, navigation, and theology. Modern high-school students learn about Willa Cather and Sinclair Lewis, Einstein, Keynes, Zaharoff, and Hitler, if not Freud. They are prepared for the professions, if they like; but the progressive high school is also equipped to train them to run a farm, build a house, cast and grind a gear, or repair a telephone, not according to tastes entirely, but according to aptitudes. Furthermore, the school gives realistic instruction in civic problems, helps them understand their economic rôles as producers and consumers, looks after their health, and finds them jobs.

Among those who, in its early years, sat on the rough benches of Boston Latin School, repeating declensions after the master on the platform, were Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Adams, and John Hancock. Descriptions of Colonial schools indicate that these hopefuls drilled, declaimed, and translated from seven in the morning to five in the afternoon during the summer, and from eight to four in the winter, with only two hours at noon.

Colonial Latin schools were thought successful if they had twenty students enrolled. To-day, the high school with less than 100 students is considered too small to give an adequately rounded course of study. Over half of the population of high-school age is now receiving secondary training. High-school enrolment has grown 500 per cent. in thirty years and is still climbing, despite a slackening of youthful population. The vision of universal education held by the Colonial fathers is rapidly shaping into reality.

At the same time, the quality of instruction is changing to meet the demands of a highly organized, complex social order. The Colonial schoolmaster might have been some errant rogue, an indentured servant, an adventurer, or a plain ignoramus. He might have been drawn from a theological school to put in his time while waiting for a call to a pulpit. Or he might have been one of the scholarly colleagues of Ezekiel Cheever, a man inspired to make teaching a life-work.

Boston was certainly blessed with the best of them, and it acknowledged the eminence of the schoolmaster by giving him an important pew in church, but some of the other New England towns were not so deferential. These expected the schoolmaster to serve also as town clerk, sexton, crier, messenger, constable, choirmaster, and visitor of the sick.

Modern high-school teachers are relatively more specialized, more uniform, and of better average character than those of 300 years ago. Teachers are the best credit risks known to business men. They are not only authorities on a particular subject but they have to be able to teach that subject with due regard to other phases of the high-school program. Qualifying examinations, economic security, promotions for merit, better working conditions, and academic freedom are developing among them a truly professional quality.

Studies of Seattle and Bridgeport show that the modern high school continues the tradition of catering to no privileged classes. In these towns, the student body is a fair cross-section of the community, altho in the nation as a whole there is some discrimination to-day on the basis of race and geography. The cost per person of high-school age for white and colored high-school teachers' salaries is, respectively, $11.47 and $2.26. Annual spending for high-school education in different States varies from $334 per student to $81. There are equally wide distinctions between rural and urban high schools.

A Common Heritage

Support of Boston Latin School was originally provided by a subscription list made up by residents of the town, as an informal, voluntary income tax. Later, this system was succeeded by a land endowment.

The tradition of local support of the school is still strong to-day, but it is weakening as a result of regional differences of wealth in the United States. In 1930, Federal funds were 0.4 per cent. of the schools' revenue; State, 16.9 per cent.; County, 10.4 per cent.; and local funds, chiefly derived from property taxes, were 72.3 per cent. This heavy burden on property and local credit in certain areas, increasing over the last decade, is turning the hopes of democratic education toward Washington.

In all, there are 28,000 high schools in the United States, representing every gradation of culture. Theirs is the common heritage of three centuries of a struggle which will not slacken.

In respect to this tradition, the Department of Secondary-School Principals of the National Education Association, with the cooperation of *Scholastic*, national high-school weekly, is coordinating a nation-wide observance of the high schools' three-hundredth anniversary.

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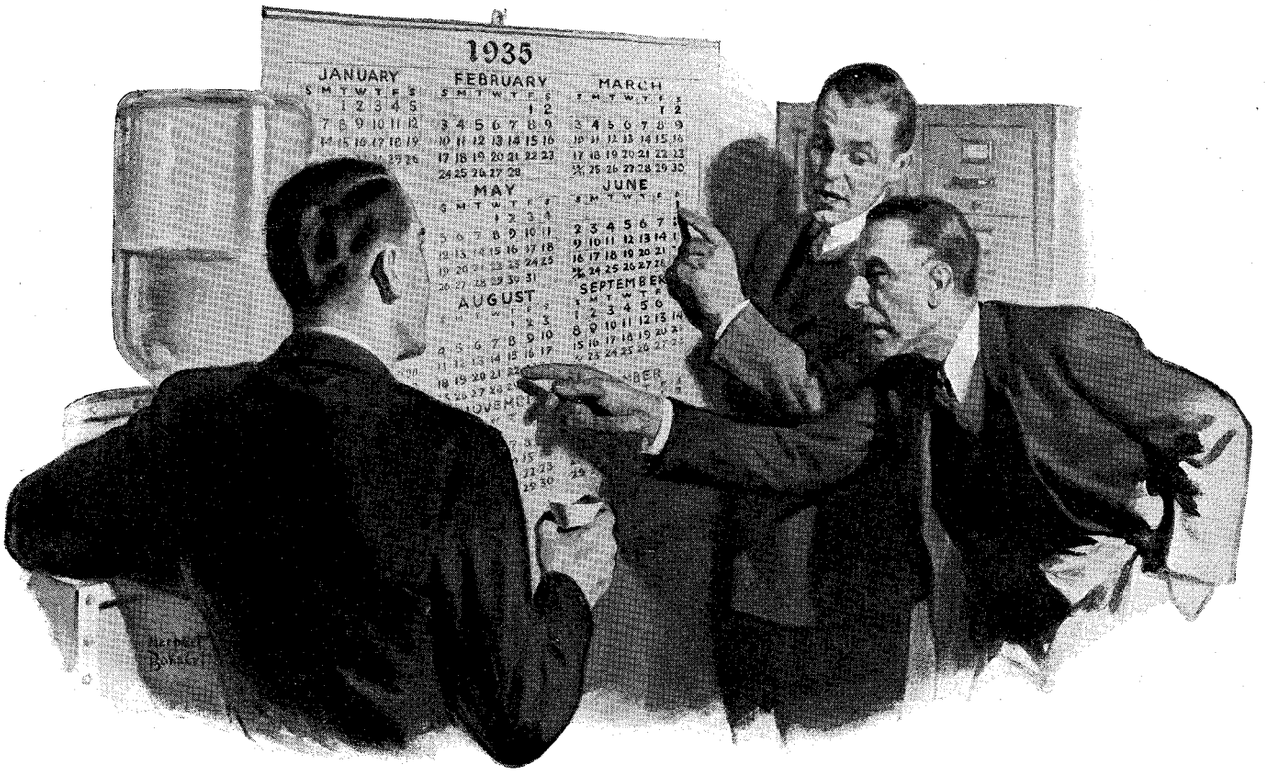

Hay Fever

MANY a hay fever sufferer can point to a calendar and foretell almost to the day when his misery will begin. Often, he knows how long it will last.

His acute distress is caused by pollen carried in the air from a particular kind of tree or grass or weed or, in rare instances, a flower. Some people may be affected by several types of pollen. Little or no relief may be secured until the particular types are known and proper measures are taken to immunize against them.

It requires patience on the part of the sufferer and thoroughness and understanding on the part of his doctor to find out, in advance of the dreaded season, whether hay fever will be brought on by a tree in April or May, a grass in June or July, or a weed in August or September.

One of the methods by which the doctor finds out which pollen causes hay fever consists of making a series of tiny scratches, about an eighth of an inch long, which penetrate the outer skin. He may make from eight to thirty tests, the number depending upon the variety of air-borne pollens in the patient's locality. On each scratch the doctor applies one drop of a different pollen solution. If a particular pollen has caused past trouble, a slight, itching elevation will appear on the skin where the scratch was made.

Based on the results of these tests, the doctor knows just what to do and when to begin to build up the immunity of his patient against the individual trouble-making pollen or pollens.

Some stubborn cases do not yield to this immunizing process, but a majority of hay fever patients have been made far more comfortable by it. Many of them have been relieved completely.

The time to begin the battle against 1935 hay fever is *now!*

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Women and Contract Bridge

Card-Tables Divide "Mr. and Mrs." Into Four Varieties: Amiable Couples (Almost Unknown), Friendly Quarrelers (Rare), Battlers (Very Common) and Safety Players (Scarce)

By Walter Malowan

WHEN clinging vines were a popular drawing-room decoration, very few women took their cards seriously. When faced by a male partner they quickly acquired an inferiority complex, and took it for granted that everything they did was wrong, whether they did it or not.

Since those days the card-table has been made safe for women. For the last two years or so it has been generally admitted that the average woman player is superior to the average man player; yet, until recently, no woman, however skilled she might be, was considered the equal of a man as an expert.

This last doctrine was buried with appropriate rites at the Individual Masters' Tournament, where Miss Eleanor Murdoch bested the nation's outstanding men players in winning by one-half a match-point. Despite this very small margin, her victory was convincing, as the rules for qualifying in this contest were exceedingly strict. One first place or two second places in championship contests during the last few years constituted a sesame to this magic circle.

That Miss Murdoch's triumph was no fluke is evident from the fact that she had been the runner-up in the same event in 1933. The steadily mounting competition offered by feminine players is shown by the increasing number of women who are qualified for the Masters' contests.

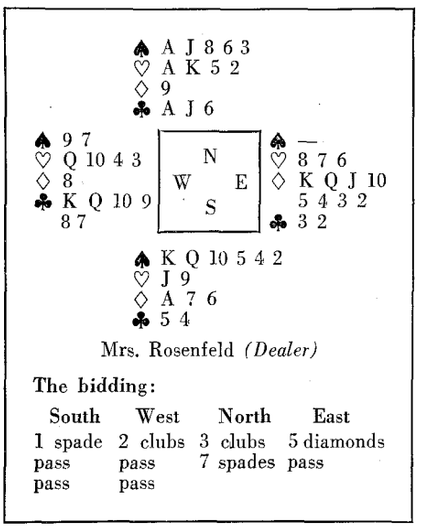
When the "Individual" was run off for the first time in 1931, Mrs. Ely Culbertson and Mrs. P. Hal Sims were the only two women eligible, and the latter was the sole standard-bearer of her sex, as Mrs. Culbertson was abroad then. In 1932 Mrs. N. N. Newman and Mrs. Elizabeth Banfield had gathered sufficient laurels to qualify, while 1933 and 1934 produced seven women entered among the thirty-six contestants.

Those Married Couples

That married couples can not possibly form a good partnership also is an exploded theory. At Asbury Park, New Jersey, where the American Bridge League holds its annual summer tournament, Mr. and Mrs. James Lemon of Washington, D. C., and Mr. and Mrs. Lester Bachner of Deal, New Jersey, won the National Mixed Team-of-Four Championship, a unique distinction for a team composed of two couples united by more than a bidding system.

Many married couples have made redoubtable reputations for themselves in mixed pair or team-of-four competitions. Of these, Mr. and Mrs. Culbertson are by far the most famous.

Bridge has divided the American "Mr. and Mrs." pairs into four varieties. The place of honor belongs to the amiable couples who can pass an entire session without an angry word.



Mrs. Rosenfeld *(Dealer)*

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 spade	2 clubs	3 clubs	5 diamonds
pass	pass	7 spades	pass
pass	pass		

The second group, closely related to the first one, is composed of the friendly quarrelers. These players strive individually to take the blame for every actual or imagined error. This variety is rare.

The real quarrelers, recognized by murder in their hearts, represent the third variety. Ideal couples tho they may be away from the card-table, they battle over every hand that goes wrong—even when bad luck is to blame. The safety players belong in the fourth group. In order to avoid any and all complications, these pairs decide that only one of them should play bridge at all. It usually is the "Mrs."

Which of these groups has the largest following in England is difficult to tell. But there is an uncorroborated story of two couples—American and British—who became acquainted on an ocean voyage. The natural outcome was a bridge game, during which the American pair quarreled continually, while the Britons never ceased to "darling" each other. When, toward midnight, the game was called to a halt, the Americans went for a stroll in the moonlight, never mentioning bridge and acting more like bride and groom than like erstwhile bridge-partners. Passing the cabin of their late opponents, they were amazed to hear them arguing heatedly and relieving their pent-up emotions by graphic recitals of each other's mistakes.

Tho the ranking of players has been attempted repeatedly by bridge-writers, or by a vote of all prominent players, no one has yet had the courage to face the women's scorn by assigning ratings to them. The nearest attempt was made by a magazine writer, who once gave, in alphabetical order, the names of those whom he considered to be the best ten women performers—it is said that more than eighty "forgotten women" filed protests for not having been included.

Miss Murdoch's special forte is an almost unerring judgment—perhaps it could be called intuition—as to when to stop one trick short of a game-contract. This gives her an edge in tournaments, where the male ego usually considers it all but disgraceful to play a hand at two no-trump or three hearts.

Tho she has played in only a few tournaments, Mrs. Mary Clement must be included among the shining lights of the game. Her courage and brilliance are equal to anyone's, and to outwit her is a real achievement. Her masterpiece is the following hand:

Spades K J 9 7 4; Hearts 7 2; Diamonds none; Clubs A K Q 10 7 3.

Her side was vulnerable, and her partner dealt and bid a spade. When next hand overcalled with two hearts, Mrs. Clement bid three hearts, which is a recognized signal in the Culbertson system that she can take the first trick, if the opponent's suit is led. This would mean that she held the ace of hearts, or else a void in that suit. Her partner naturally rebid spades, and Mrs. Clement contracted for a grand slam, which second hand doubled. Nothing daunted, she redoubled in order to make doubly sure that hearts would not be led. As expected, the leader, who held both red aces, decided on the ace of diamonds, which the dummy trumped, and the declarer was able to discard his losing hearts on dummy's club suit.

Good bridge is not a monopoly of the chosen few. The accompanying diagram may help to explain an example of brilliant strategy by Mrs. Ann Rosenfeld of Cleveland. This hand was dealt during the Asbury Park tournament. West led a small diamond and Mrs. Rosenfeld had only twelve tricks in sight. There was, however, the one outside chance of West holding four hearts in addition to the king and queen of clubs, which latter two cards were marked in his hand because of his club bid.

Masterly Playing

Mrs. Rosenfeld, after taking the first trick with the ace of diamonds, played two rounds of trumps and ruffed two diamonds in the dummy. She then collected the ace and king of hearts and followed with a small heart, which she ruffed. After two more leads of trumps only one small spade and two small clubs were left in her hand.

The dummy had one small heart and the ace and knave of clubs. West was left at that stage with the queen of hearts and the king and queen of clubs.

East's cards did not matter. Mrs. Rosenfeld played her last spade and West was hopelessly squeezed, being unable to guard both the hearts and clubs as the dummy was discarding after him.

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Threatening Flood of Credit and Gold

The World Not Only Has More Industrial and Agricultural Facilities Than Can Be Used, But Also, Through Revaluation of the Yellow Metal, Has Too Much Potential Credit

By Ferdinand Lundberg

The world now not only has more industrial and agricultural facilities than can be used—profitably—but it has too much potential credit. There is no attempt being made at the present time to increase industrial and agricultural facilities, but Governments have done much to increase the supply of potential credit, of which enough already exists to start an international inflation which would make 1924-29 look trivial by comparison.

The potential supply of credit has been increased by the rise in the monetary value of gold, which has expanded the power of gold many times in relation to money values and price-levels. Why, with all this potential credit in reserve, and with more potential credit being created, is not some of it placed into motion, as many people demand? The solution seems simple.

There are two sides to credit, however, the technical side, which is taken care of by the mechanics of the money and banking system, and the psychological side. Walter Bagehot, an English writer of the nineteenth century, once gave an oversimple definition of credit as being "suspicion asleep." The mechanics of credit apart, this definition is quite acceptable.

Assaying It!

—Talburt in the Washington *Daily News*

● Suspicion Awake

Mechanically, it is possible to-day to create vast amounts of credit, but suspicion is very much awake. Confidence, as the saying goes, is not present, which is very natural in view of the deep-rooted unrest in many commercially strategic parts of the world, the succeeding political upheavals, and the uncertainties created by nationalistic operation of the foreign exchanges and tariff schedules.

If even a modest portion of all the unused potential credit in the world were put into use despite the obvious uncertainties of the road ahead there is no telling what would happen, any more than one could foretell what would happen to automobiles if their drivers made complete use of their mechanical resources despite the uncertainties of the road.

While devilish ingenuity has been used since the War in improving the mechanics of industry, money, and banking, no amount of ingenuity has been able to remove all the weighty obstacles and pitfalls in the path of economic progress, or has been able to create free driving-room for all Governments. Some of the obstacles in the road consist of nationalistic tariffs, armaments, national antagonisms, and war-stricken and impoverished areas.

Credit is the gasoline keeping the economic mechanism moving. When credit is abundant, the mechanism operates at high speed. When credit is withheld, the mechanism slows down, progress is retarded. The parallel is sufficiently close to illustrate the point.

It is not that lenders of credit withhold it arbitrarily. The more credit put to effective use, the more profit accrues to lenders, who want profit.

Responsible possible borrowers do not want credit under prevailing circumstances—the everyday requirements aside—any more than lenders wish to place it into motion. The superabundance of potential credit now existing in the world has been created largely by the depreciation of currencies that has increased the money value of gold.

● Little New Gold

And the long-awaited removal of the European "gold bloc" from the gold standard will have the technical effect of creating more gold in relation to the monetary and credit systems of the world. In the absolute sense there has been no more gold created in recent years aside from the small amount of newly-mined metal. From the technical-credit standpoint there has been a great relative increase in the gold base of currencies, in the power of gold.

The decline in value of currencies in terms of gold has increased the monetary volume of gold. Thus, at the beginning of 1934, the monetary stock of gold held by fifty leading nations, in terms of the dollar, was valued at $11,951,000,000.

Giving effect to the 40 per cent. devaluation of the dollar, this amount of the world's monetary gold was arbitrarily increased in value to $20,229,000,000, or nearly 100 per cent. The more gold that underlies the currencies the more credit can be created, and if the gold is increased in value it has the same effect as an increase in the quantity of gold.

The United States has stabilized the gold value of the dollar—temporarily, at least. Until it it is known at what level other countries intend to stabilize, the new aggregate money valuation of the world's gold can not be known precisely. Until a fixed gold-price is set for all the depreciated currencies, the new value of the world's gold in terms of all the world's currencies will not be known. The nations still on the gold standard—France, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands, Switzerland, and, theoretically, Germany—have kept the relative valuations of their currencies unchanged since the latest phase of the post-war economic crisis began.

Thus, while the gold stock of France remains virtually unchanged in volume (without considering imports and exports) since the United States devalued its currency in January, 1934, and set a fixed gold price, in terms of the dollar the French gold stock has increased in value.

● Nightmare to Business

Before the dollar was cheapened, France had $3,021,000,000 of gold (as of January 31, 1934), but this same quantity of gold, its weight unchanged, in terms of the new dollar was lifted to a value of $5,109,000,000. The revaluation of the dollar has had the same effect on the world's gold stock all along the line.

What is essential to bear in mind for future monetary developments is that when other nations restabilize their currencies on a gold basis they may devalue more sharply than the United States has done, in which case all presumably would devalue by a similar amount so that no international trade advantage would accrue to any single nation because of technical factors.

What is in prospect, therefore, is that the world's gold stock, in terms of currency, may be increased from 100 to 200 per cent. in terms of generally restabilized world currencies. It may be increased even more if general devaluation becomes very sharp, and this is a nightmare abiding in the minds of business men who see values made into the caprice of in-

(Continued on page 42)

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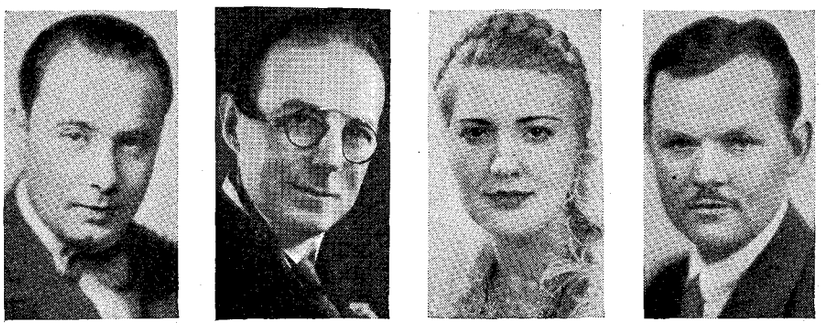
"In the Pasha's Garden"

The Most Economical Opera Ever Produced in the Metropolitan Runs Forty-Five Minutes, Requires No Chorus, No Ballet, and Has Only One Stage-Set

By Carleton Smith



Left to right, Marek Windheim, John Laurence Seymour, Helen Jepson, and Lawrence Tibbett

"In the Pasha's Garden" is the most economical opera ever produced in the Metropolitan Opera House. If present announcements prove to be correct, and Giulio Gatti-Casazza does not remain as the head of the institution through another winter, that opera will have the honor of being his final American production.

It runs forty-five minutes, requires no chorus, no ballet, and has only one stage-set. The action takes place during late afternoon and night, and, as the title suggests, is in a garden overlooking the Bosporus.

● Novel Stage-Setting

Written by John Laurence Seymour to the text of Henry C. Tracy, the score had its world première as a curtain-raiser to a benefit performance of "La Bohème" on the afternoon of January 24.

Instead of the conventional minarets, marble pillars, statues, and other bric-à-brac which might form the setting, the background was a simple white canvas curtain. On the seventy-by-forty-foot screen, the scenic pattern was projected from glorified lantern-slides. There were seen three overhanging and heavily veined leaves, which had been photographed, reduced to microscopic size, and placed on a slide, then thrown on the screen.

This novel scenic investiture was the creation of Frederick Kiesler, who gained his reputation with the production of Capek's "R.U.R.," and who more recently designed the Juilliard production of "Helen Retires," an opera by John Erskine and George Antheil. Mr. Kiesler said he made "an abstraction of the theme of the opera by giving an impression of a sumptuous exotic garden." This he accomplished by the three overhanging leaves.

"It is not necessary," he continued, "to have many, many leaves to give the impression of a garden. One leaf would not be enough, two leaves not enough, but three leaves are a crowd. They overhang the action vastly, and seem to brood above it. Those leaves are threatening, sinister, watchful, even as the spying eunuch is watchful."

The foliage was of such character as to suggest lushness, as of a Southern climate, "but," declared Mr. Kiesler, "it is not a static, decorative setting. The whole movement of the plot is carried on in the movement of the background, the fading out of the microscopic sections of the leaves, in the lighter moments of the lovers' happiness, to their dark retraction during the moments of the *Pasha's* vengeance. Unlike the old peep-show settings of the proscenium theater, the motion of the setting is cued to the music, singing and acting on the stage."

The most serious difficulty, according to Mr. Kiesler, was keeping all the background outside of the leaves perfectly dark, even when the leaves grew smaller, and less distinct, as night came on, and when, in reality, the background was white canvas.

● The Story

The singers moved about on an elevated platform of beige, champagne, and chocolate colors, a slowly spiraling incline, and a bench beneath a great swoop of voile which represented a kiosk in the garden. Their movements were followed by spotlights.

The libretto by Henry C. Tracy, of Hollywood, was based on a tale, "In the Pasha's Garden," found in a collection of stories on present-day Turkey ("Stamboul Nights," by H. G. Dwight). Dress-clothes are worn, and the Pasha has but one wife. The story is not too modern, however, for a eunuch has a principal part. Contrary to early press-report, the Seymour opera never was titled "The Eunuch."

As the curtain goes up, the *Pasha's* young French wife stands with her lover watching the sunset, and sings of their joy in the springtime. They are interrupted by the approach of a eunuch, and the startled wife conceals her lover in a chest, thinking they soon will be alone. The eunuch has heard voices, and refuses to leave until the *Pasha* arrives. The *Pasha* scoffs at the eunuch's suspicions, and orders him away. Servants bring dinner. In place of a table, the chest is pulled out and used.

The wife remains calm, but narrates the legend of *Pandora,* which gives the *Pasha* the idea not to open the chest. She pleads weariness after the meal and leaves. As a proof of her confidence in him, she hands her husband the key to the chest.

The eunuch returns to plead for "the honor of this house."

Thereupon the *Pasha,* annoyed, decides to bury the chest. That done, he turns out the lights and flings the key into the pool. The nightingales sing.

The music was written by Mr. Seymour several years ago "with a view," he said, "of adapting it to the demands of the subject." It is atmospheric and episodic, tho there are several bits of sustained melody for the singers. The wood-winds are employed frequently to suggest oriental color.

Lawrence Tibbett, who creates the rôle of the *Pasha,* another distinctive portrait in his growing gallery of memorable characters, believed that this was an opera which should have been produced in a smaller theater than the Metropolitan. "It is too subtly done for a big house," he said, "and would be better put on where the turn of an eye could be seen, and its significance felt by everyone present."

Mr. Seymour has written many songs, and a dozen operas—among them "Antigone," "The Snake Woman," "The Affected Maids," "The Devil and Tom Walker," "A Protégé of the Mistress," and "Ramona." Whether his present effort will become popular remains for subsequent performances to determine.

● The Singers

In the première cast, in addition to Mr. Tibbett, were Marek Windheim, as the eunuch, *Zumbul Agha.* Mr. Windheim, a Polish artist, shares with Mr. Tibbett the distinction of having been a member of the cast of every opera produced in English by the Metropolitan since he joined the company. Considered the foremost character actor in grand opera to-day, he sings more than sixty rôles at the Metropolitan, and was the first to introduce slang in opera when he shouted "Whoopee" and "Bootlegger" in Weinberg's "Schwanda."

Helen Jepson, tall and statuesque radio beauty, made her Metropolitan début as *Hélène,* the *Pasha's* wife. Her young lover, *Etienne,* was Frederick Jagel. Ettore Panizza, the Metropolitan's new Italian conductor, directed the performance.

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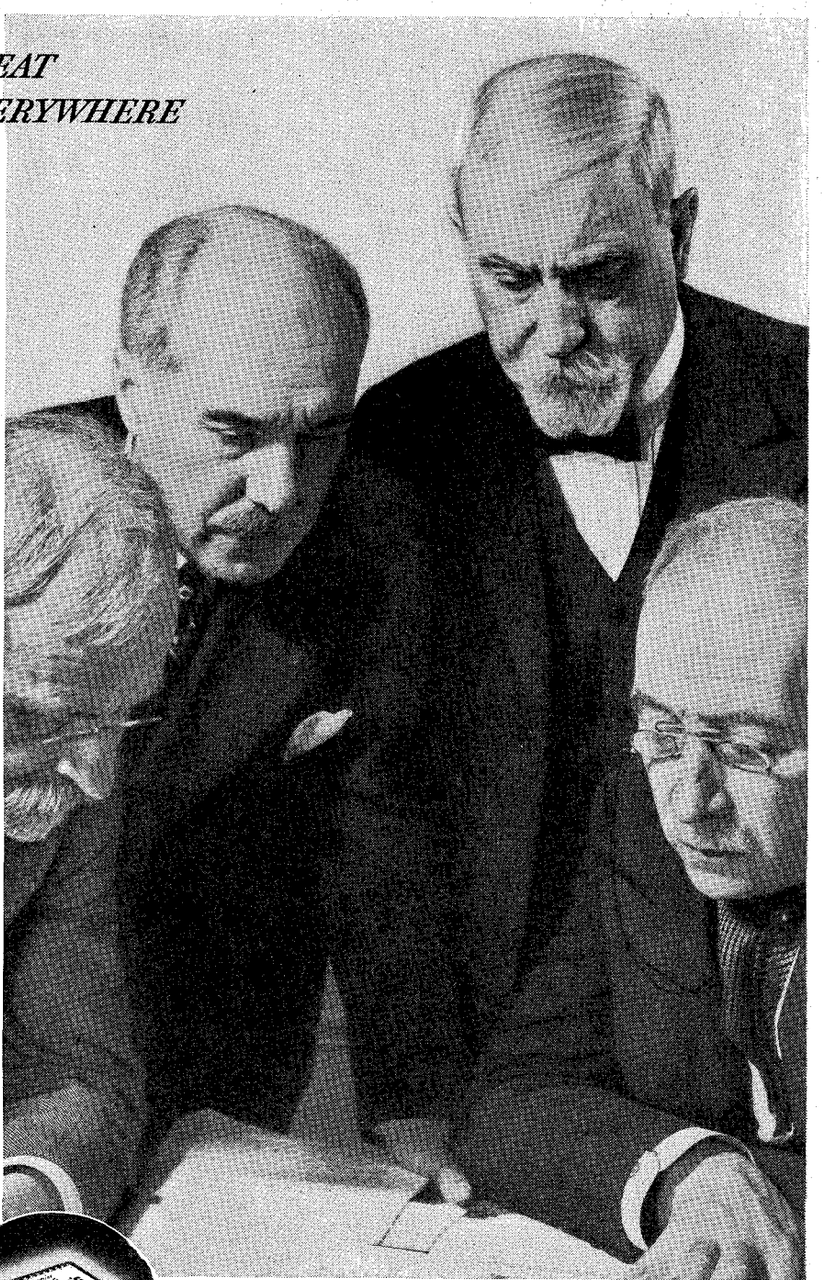

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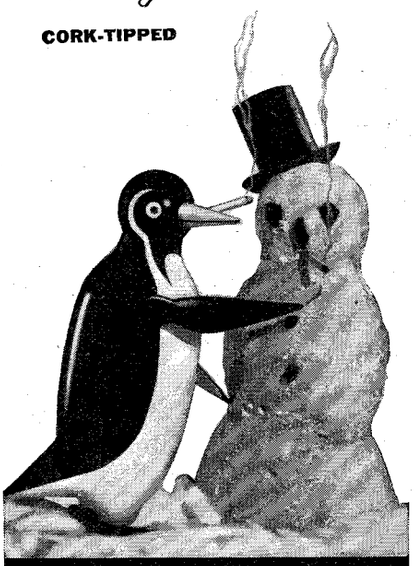

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Topics in Brief

Business is tickled pink to be in the black.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Looks like a prosperous year for the national debt.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

The raving beauty of to-day is apt to be the one who has never been pictured in a cigarette ad.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

"Follow Me!"
—Cargill in the Brooklyn *Times-Union*

Pity a dictator who never knows where his next assassin is coming from.—*Buffalo Courier-Express.*

Warden Confiscates Female Deer.—Head-line. On a Jane Doe warrant?—*Arkansas Gazette.*

It's a little hard to tell whether Mussolini wants peace in Africa, or a piece of Africa. —*Louisville Times.*

Probably the telegraph companies don't care how long the Hauptmann trial lasts.—*Indianapolis News.*

Strange, but after Huey's attack F. D. R. insists on continuing as President.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Codfish are used in Iceland as a medium of exchange. That makes it pretty hard on the hoarder.—*Wichita Eagle.*

If all of the yes-men were laid end to end, that would be an excellent sight to behold. —*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

An expert says Japan's war-ships are top-heavy. Perhaps that's what is the matter with Japan herself.—*Toledo Blade.*

We suspect that many a Congressman will decide to vote for the Townsend plan, and then try to age more rapidly than usual. —*San Diego Union.*

"Two in Fatal Fight With Same Pistol." A couple of Scotchmen?—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

And when this country does get on its feet, most likely they will be on the taxpayer's neck.—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

Post-graduate degree in American politics: Investigation of the statesman's income-tax return.—*Chicago Daily News.*

The tough phase of the farm-relief problem is how to satisfy the farmers without giving them what they want.—*New Orleans States.*

"There are few automobiles in Russia still," a Russian visitor to the United States reports. Same here, comrade.—*Washington Post.*

People refer to the "gay 'nineties" and smile. Some day people will speak of the "insane 'thirties," but they won't smile.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A St. Louis lady shot herself just after she turned on the radio. We are pretty sure we heard that same program.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

Someone suggests that Uncle Sam go on the air with his next statement on instalments overdue from War-debtors. He might begin, "Hello, everybody!"—*Detroit News.*

Those 200,000 square miles of territory in Antarctica which Admiral Byrd has claimed for the United States may be referred to as the nation's frozen assets.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Hereafter there will be no home-work for Los Angeles school children, but we haven't heard yet what Los Angeles mas and dads will do with their evenings from now on.—*Boston Herald.*

A Poor Place to Stand These Days
—Bishop in the St. Louis *Star-Times*

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

WILD-FOWL FEATHERS

By Nancy Byrd Turner

Who stuffs his pillow with wild-fowl feathers will suffer when he dies. —*Old Saying.*

When John, strong hunter, kept lingering still
With pain and weary crying,
We asked the old hag under the hill
Why he lay so long a-dying.

"What have ye put beneath his head?
How is his pillow stuffed?" she said.
"I'll wager my crust he's tossing on
Down of a wild duck shot at dawn,
Blue-black fringe of a pigeon's throat,
Clipped on a birch bough tuning a note,
Wings of an eagle threshing forth,
Wings of a wild goose keening north,
Breast of a heron spattered red . . .
Look to his pillow!" she said.

"Plume," she mumbled, "and pointed feather
Strain to be out in the April weather;
Rain-washed feather and sunburnt plume
Winnow the air from his dusty room.
He snatched them down from the edge of the stars,
He caught them out of the clean cloud-wrack,
And now that he's pushing his prison bars,
They are beating his spirit back.

"Give him a pillow of straw alone,
Wild-fowl hunter. 'Twill prick his face,
But 'twill fetch him his breath," said the nodding crone.

So he died with a better grace.

—*Commonwealth Magazine (Richmond)*

TO MY OWN RIGHT ARM

By John Finch

When you are cold; when blood has ceased to beat
Its salty rote, its scarlet monody
Within your wrist; when you forswear the sweet
Recurrent right of nerves with pain to be;
After the sleeve of flesh, like any coat,
Has frayed and fallen, leaving naked bones,
Things for the wind to cherish, more remote
Than broken arrows lost among the stones:
Then will you still be troubled night and day
By one insistent shred of memory
Which clings and hardens, holding still the sway
Of impulse, deathless sense, your agony.
Bones cannot quite forget; dream never goes
From one who held, caressed, struck angry blows.

—*Voices (New York)*

AT A WINDOW

By David Morton

Because this room is warm behind my back,
—Fire in the grate, and lighted lamp, and chair—
I may stand here and gaze into the black
Opaqueness of the winter night and stare
Along the road that shines with running rain,
Where passes one more fortunate than I,
For whom the storm-blurred, yellow window-pane
Must seem a heaven glimpsed and hurried by.

Hail, fellow in the rain and in the dark,
Hold fast the dream of heaven in your mind,
And let my window be the heavenly mark—
The only heaven there is is what you find
Beyond the alien window or the wall,
And lose again, or never find at all.

—*The Conning Tower, New York Herald Tribune.*

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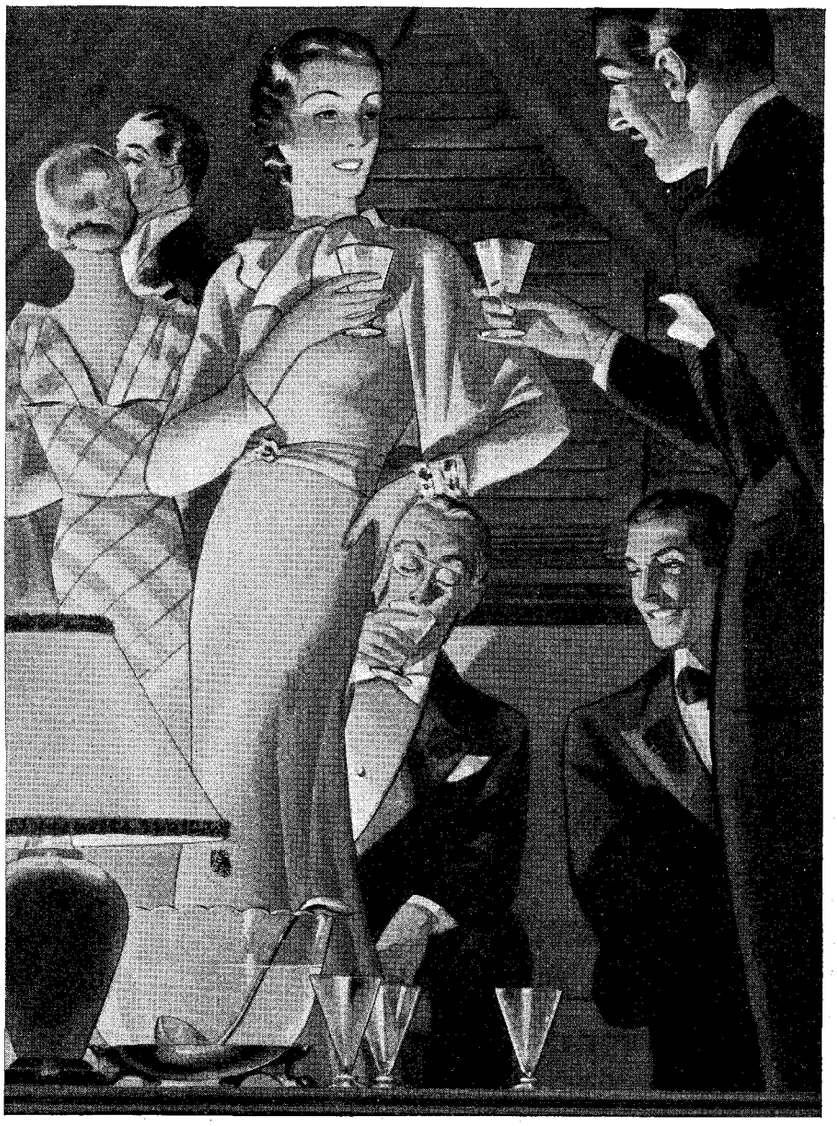

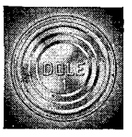

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Among the Outstanding Books

The Economic Consequences of the New Deal. By Benjamin Stolberg and Warren Jay Vinton. (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company; $1.)

"Mr. Roosevelt picked up the old deck for a New Deal . . . But the aces dealt by the New Deal have somehow fallen right where they were before . . . Behind the vivid confusion of the New Deal, the redistribution of the national income is steadily and fatally progressing *upwards*, and the power of Big Ownership is enlarging.

"The New Deal elects to finance itself neither by adequate taxation of big incomes nor by levying on corporate capital. It mostly borrows for its needs. And when the balance sheet of the New Deal is written up in 1937 the nation will find itself saddled with a public debt of 35 to 40 billion dollars.

The Authors

Benjamin Stolberg perhaps has written more than any other American on the labor movement. Educated in the Gymnasium in Munich, and at Harvard, he taught economics at Mid-Western universities. Since 1920 he has been a journalist in the special field of labor. His more recent writings have been biographical, critical, and economic. He was a feature writer for the old New York *World*, an editor of *The Bookman*, a columnist for the New York *Evening Post*, and has written for the daily press, the labor press, and leading magazines on the labor problem.

Warren Jay Vinton was president of the largest contracting and building firm in Detroit, where he was born. He went to the University of Michigan and Columbia. During the War he was Scientific Attaché at the American Embassy in Paris. He was Director of Research for the American Association for Social Security between 1928 and 1934, and has made special studies in economics at Columbia University.

● Vivid Epigrams

"There is nothing the New Deal has so far done that could not have been done better by an earthquake. A first-rate earthquake, from coast to coast, could have re-established scarcity much more effectively, and put all the survivors to work for the greater glory of Big Business—with far more speed and far less noise."

In such vivid, colloquial, American epigrams Benjamin Stolberg and Warren Jay Vinton explode the most effective series of intellectual bombs which has yet been hurled at the New Deal. They attack from the Left, not from the conventional let-business-work-its-own-way-out angle; but they attack in homespun American speech.

"Nothing can be really balanced in an economy in which more than half the wealth is owned by less than half a million people, and controlled by a mere handful," they declare, and insist that the New Deal can never prove itself new without making Big Ownership pay.

"The 'New Deal' is merely the capture of the government by 'scientific' social work . . . And the Brain Trusters are nothing but settlement workers who want the big bad bankers and the good little workers to play together in peace."

The core of fact behind the verbal fireworks of this book is essentially that revealed in income-tax statistics. "In 1933, the first year of the New Deal, income taxpayers with less than $10,000 per year saw their revenues *decrease* 5 per cent. in comparison with 1932. But the top 8,000, who had incomes of over $50,000, *increased* their takings by 10 per cent.; the top 2,000 *increased* theirs by 16 per cent.; while the number of persons with annual incomes of over $1,000,000 *increased* from 20 to 46.

● Cause and Cure

"In the twelve months of the New Deal, from October, 1933, to October, 1934, the real weekly wages of our industrial workers have *declined* by 2 per cent. Yet the dividends of the corporations increased 17 per cent. in the same period. And their industrial profits in the first nine months of 1934 were 76 per cent. greater than during the same period in 1933."

It was maldistribution of income which produced the crisis; unless the New Deal shifts its tactics, quits trying to cooperate with Big Ownership, and seriously tackles the problem of shifting the balance of wealth, Messrs. Stolberg and Vinton insist, we shall be worse off in the end.

What the little fellow needs, they insist—and who will disagree?—"is to get, not to borrow." As to "priming the pump," they say "the government has been pouring pail after pail into a well that's gone dry, and then pumping it out again."

The one New Deal project on which they look cheerfully is the TVA, yet they feel scant confidence that it will survive prolonged attacks by the utility interests.

No more brilliant, cold-cutting economic analysis has been written since the Depression began, and the printing-presses began to be flooded with the muddy freshets of the economists. This book is hard to refute.

Worth Reading

Willingly to School. Edited by Mrs. Claire Turner Zyve, photographs by Wendell MacRae, and text by the staff of the Fox Meadow School. (New York: Round Table Press; $3.) A picture-book of a modern school, where children learn while playing.

Another Caesar. By Alfred Neumann. (New York: Knopf; $3.) A long, glamourous novel built about the incredible figure of Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte, clown, tragedian, idealist, grafter, lecher, and emperor.

In the Shadow of Liberty. By Edward Corsi. (New York: Macmillan; $3.50.) The story of Ellis Island, by a man who, himself an immigrant, became United States Commissioner of Immigration in New York.

The Conquest of the Maya. By J. Leslie Mitchell. (New York: Dutton; $3.75.) The story of the great American civilization which was dying when Columbus first glimpsed the New World.

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A Shrine for Warriors

An Altar at St. Paul's, Hoboken, for Friend and Foe

(Continued from page 18)

of Aberdeen said of the shrine: "There is nothing like it in all the world. It could be possible only in America."

Letters commending the memorial for all the dead have been received from former President Hoover, from President Roosevelt, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War under President Wilson; from General John J. Pershing; from Admiral Earl Jellicoe, Commander of the British Grand Fleet during the first half of the War; from David Lloyd George, and from the former Crown Prince of Germany.

George G. Schreiber

The former British Prime Minister wrote to Doctor Armstrong: "I trust that to after ages this memorial will stand as a warning of the misery and futility of war and will voice a constant appeal that the finest outpouring of bravery and devotion of future generations shall be turned to more beneficent ends than mutual destruction."

The letter from the former German Crown Prince was received after he had been interviewed last fall by George G. Schreiber, Secretary and Treasurer of St. Paul's Church, who has taken an active and leading part in building the notable shrine. Along with letters from other great personages, it is to be framed in the shrine.

A flag of Imperial Germany, presented in 1932 and accepted by Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, is placed among the colors.

● Purpose of the Shrine

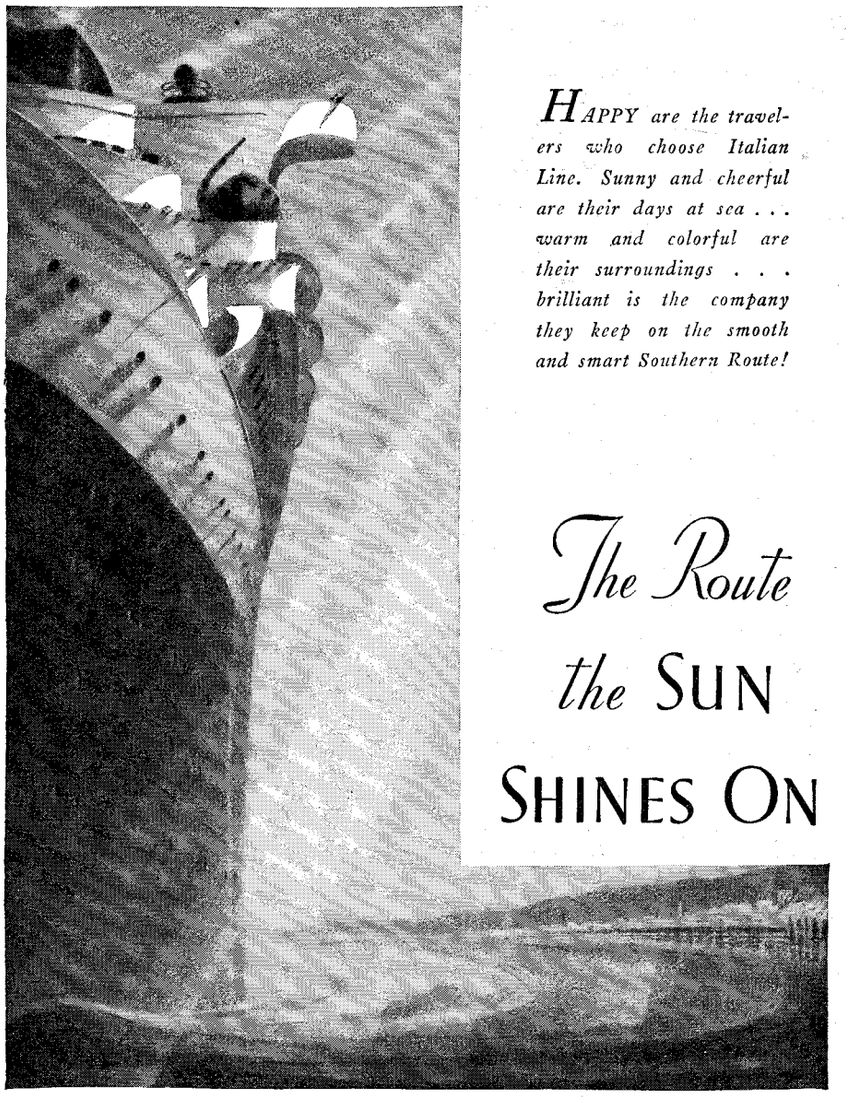
Bit by bit, the shrine has been built up of sacred stone and soil.

Among the precious gifts is a stone from Westminster Abbey, presented by the Dean and Chapter of that nearly 900-year-old sanctuary. It is on this stone, lying in the center of the floor of All Souls' Chapel, that the British veterans lay their wreath.

Under the sanctuary floor is soil taken from all the World War battle-fields of Europe, and from the grave of a Revolutionary soldier who died at Valley Forge.

The purpose of the Shrine in St. Paul's is a holy purpose. It is to bring together into a Brotherhood of Heroes the memories of all the dead of all the nations, to break down racial prejudice and misunderstanding, to bring the living into a brotherhood of peace. It is to keep alive memory of the courage and sacrifice of the Fathers who won against the wilderness, and founded a new liberty in an unknown land.

It is a challenge to the youth of to-day and all the to-morrows to work for peace that civilization may live. It is a challenge to faith and hope and all that is best in the human heart.



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ITALIAN LINE

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Education, a Cure for Unemployment

If the Average Age for Leaving School Could Be Raised to Seventeen, the Removal of Adolescents from Employment Might Make Room for Their Jobless Elders

By Roy C. Woods

The most serious problem facing American civilization to-day centers in the question what shall be done with the millions of unemployed. This has been impressed upon us for months by statesmen, public speakers, and social workers. For a year or more suggestions with varying degrees of usefulness have flowed into the offices of those in responsible positions.

Due to the progress of technological development, much of this unemployment promises to remain permanent, even tho the various agencies of the "New Deal" have made progress in solving the dilemma.

Except for a modicum of Federal relief, no one has taken education seriously into consideration as a medium for solving this problem. Yet therein lies the solution of this problem since there are 8,000,000 children under twenty-one not in school. Under the NRA codes the younger of these children can not be employed, and it appears that the rapidly crystallizing sentiment favorable to the Twenty-Second Amendment soon may make this permanent.

The solution of the problem of the unemployed is therein indicated—send these youngsters all to school, thereby making jobs for the unemployed elders; and raise the cultural level of the country in return for the expenditures involved. This move would do away with supposedly permanent unemployment. This would be a rash statement were figures not available to support the claim.

Table 1

Age	*Number Pupils*	*Attending School*	*Not Attending School*	*Employed*	*Unemployed*
10	2,500,648	2,427,254	73,394		
11	2,319,394	2,260,735	58,659		
12	2,480,123	2,408,623	71,500		
13	2,333,327	2,242,054	80,273		
	Total years 10-13		283,826	235,328	48,498
14	2,382,385	2,212,825	169,560		
15	2,295,699	1,943,533	352,146		
	Total years 14-15		521,606	431,790	89,816
16	2,367,315	1,569,839	797,476		
17	2,295,822	1,100,018	1,195,804		
	Total years 16-17		1,993,280	1,478,841	514,439
18	2,357,834	723,524	1,634,310		
19	2,235,445	441,814	1,793,631		
20	2,222,431	291,446	1,930,985		
	Total		8,157,638	Either employed or unemployed	

Table 2

Cumulative data showing amounts up to and including each age

Age	*Probable Grade*	*Attending School*	*Not Attending School*	*Employed*	*Unemployed*
15	9	13,495,004	805,432	667,118	138,314
16	10	15,064,883	1,602,908		
17	11	16,164,901	2,798,712	2,145,959	652,753
18	12	16,888,425	4,433,022		
19	Col. Fresh	17,330,239	6,226,653		
20	Soph.	17,621,685	8,157,638		

● Effect on Employment

E. M. Foster, Chief of the Division of Statistics of the Office of Education, has compiled some interesting figures which show that in 1930, out of 1,000 pupils in the fifth grade, only 848 finished the eight grades, 273 finished high school, and only ninety-four finished the sophomore year of college. Assuming that the average age in the fifth grade was eleven, which is approximately correct, only 531 were left at the age of sixteen; 313 at eighteen; and 126 at the age of twenty-one.

These figures indicate a rapid elimination from the schools as the student approaches the age of employment. What effect does this have upon employment; what would happen if the elimination could be stopped and the minimum age of leaving school raised to seventeen, eighteen, or twenty-one?

The Census Bureau released a paper on July 15, 1932, entitled "School Attendance by Single Years," from which part of the following table of data was compiled. The other figures were taken from a bulletin on "Child Labor, Facts and Figures," published by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, Publication No. 197.

A study of this table leads to the conclusion that if, as a national policy, the average age for leaving school could be raised to seventeen, or the completion of the tenth grade, there would be removed from productive employment 2,145,959, and from the unemployed and not attending school group another 652,753 people.

While the figures on employment of people by ages above seventeen are unavailable, it is safe to assume that everyone not in school either is employed or unemployed.

If employed, his removal makes room for a wage-earner; if unemployed, his removal reduces unemployment. Further study of the table reveals that the completion of high school would remove 4,433,022 from the ranks of the unemployed, and the completion of junior college would swell this number to 8,157,638.

In March, 1934, there remained, according to estimate of the National Industrial Conference Board, 8,021,000 unemployed in the United States. To increase the attendance at school eventually means the increase of the staff by addition of teachers, principals, supervisors, and janitors. Only the roughest of estimates can be made as to the number needed, because it is not known how many could be absorbed in present buildings, with the present staff, but it seems certain that increments will be needed.

According to the Biennial Survey of Education in the United States for 1926-28 published by the Office of Education, there are something like 854,230 teachers, principals, and supervisors in the United States. The number given at different places in the survey differs slightly, and a note indicating that it is the total of the number "reporting" would lead to the assumption that the number is smaller than the actual total.

A liberal estimate which assumes that 20 per cent. of the total enrolment could be absorbed without additional staff members, would provide for the absorption of only 3,522,537 of the total number, but to be conservative in the estimates suppose only four million were left to be cared for by additions to the staff, how many of these unemployed teachers would be removed from the ranks of the unemployed?

● Culture *vs.* Doles

As another stimulus to employment, this number of pupils and teachers added to the class-roll would call for additional clothing, books, supplies, and equipment.

It seems fair to draw attention to the fact that unemployment is a financial expense which is met by the social order in one way or another. In the past the nation has tried to absorb it by charitable donations.

To-day it is being absorbed by direct relief, legislation, and funds from the various government agencies. During the last few months millions have been spent for relief on the defense that employment was necessary. The United States spends annually approximately $2,000,000,000 for education. Another billion would easily care for the cost of the above program, it has been estimated.

This is insignificant when compared with the cost of the relief program for which only a temporary relief savoring of dole and charity is obtained. Under the above plan there at least would be a higher degree of culture among the people.

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War Can Be Outlawed

Overwhelming Anti-War Vote in British Peace Ballot

(Continued from page 5)

for peace; second, to show that our people are aware of the price of peace; and, third, to show that they are willing to pay this price."

"Is the Ballot to be universal?"

"It is to include all our citizens eighteen and above. It is a *national* Ballot."

"How do you do it?"

● Five Questions Asked

"Send workers from door to door with ballot-papers and printed explanatory matter. In a day or two the workers call for the ballots. If the citizen wishes oral explanations, they are supplied. If ballots have been marred, new ones are available. Sometimes lively debates arise, and these we like; one of our great purposes is to quicken national feeling and thought. In the Woolwich District one of our workers, a sturdy, elderly woman, was somewhat apologetic.

"She said: 'See that cottage there? I've got three men meeting there every night, and they're hotly disputing over the Ballot.' 'Truly excellent,' I said: 'a democracy should have opinions, and should know why it has them.' "

"What is your *questionnaire?*"

"We are asking five questions, calling for 'Yes' or 'No,' with or without explanation or commentary.

"The questions are: 1. Should Great Britain remain a member of the League of Nations? 2. Are you in favor of an all-round reduction of armaments by international agreement? 3. Are you in favor of the all-round abolition of national military and naval aircraft by international agreement? 4. Should the manufacture and sale of armaments for private profit be prohibited by international agreement? 5. Do you consider that if a nation insists on attacking another the other nations should combine to compel it to stop by (a) economic and non-military measures; (b) if necessary, military measures?"

"How long has the ballot-gathering been in progress, and when will it be finished?"

"It has been in progress for six months, and we expect the last votes to be in by Easter."

"Is there yet clear evidence as to how the Ballot is going?"

● Affirmative Vote

"There is clear evidence of an overwhelming affirmative vote. The declaration in favor of continued British membership in the League will be nearly unanimous—about 97 per cent. I think the Government already is feeling the effect of this remarkable expression of national opinion. I think the bold and proper steps affecting the Saar and the Balkan imbroglio were not absolutely unrelated to the revelations of our Ballot.

"Our first aim was to stir and guide national thought, to awaken our people to the danger of war, to fix in them a definite attitude of mind with reference to war, should it, unhappily, come. That was the first

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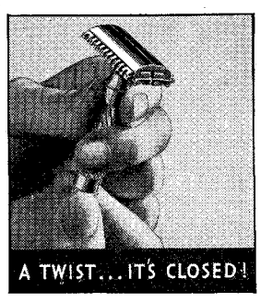

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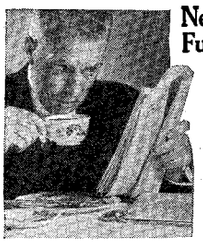
WHY YOU HAVE *acid* INDIGESTION



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aim. The second aim was to move the Government along the lines of the national will, to get rid of its hesitation, its inaction. The third aim was to elicit an emulative response, if possible, from other nations.

"We wanted, and we want, not only a magnificent British declaration for peace, and for clear-cut methods of getting peace, but a much wider declaration of the same sort, just as nearly a world declaration as could be obtained."

"Do you think your way of working in Great Britain would be practicable in such countries as Germany and Italy?"

● America Invited

"Not, perhaps, in those countries in their present forms, but in most of the countries of Continental Europe. And the declaration would not be overlooked by even the nations which had no part in it. America, of course, should be in it. A powerful call for peace, and for such an international organization as would put the might of civilization behind the cause of peace—such a call from the United States of America would make history, and the kind of history humanity needs."

"You are convinced the British people will vote for sanctions against an aggressor?"

"They will."

"You deem sanctions essential?"

"Undoubtedly. War is not an easy thing to drive out of human life; it has been with us too long. If it is to be driven out, advanced nations must take a firm stand. Their determination to act, and to act together, must be beyond question. Let that determination shine out unmistakably, and the *application* of sanctions, even non-military sanctions, will be almost certainly unnecessary."

"Do you think the determination you speak of would have restrained Japan relative to Manchuria and Jehol?"

● Optimism of Purpose

"I do. More than that, I think if America and Britain alone had stood solidly together in refusing to accept Japanese exports, if Japan violated the territorial and political integrity of China, Japan would have desisted from the course which produced Manchukuo.

"Now, we all admire the Japanese people; we are conscious of their physical, moral, and intellectual power; we heartily admire their national traits and capacities. But the world wants peace. Peace it must have, or perish. And peace is possible only under the egis of law. *Any* nation which breaks the law of the world is the enemy of the world."

"Are you fearful of an early war?"

"No. I do not expect another world war. But my optimism is not based on passivity. It is based on affirmation, clear purpose, collective organization and readiness for action—the indispensables of peace-maintenance.

"Mankind's passion for peace, its abhorrence of war, its contempt for statesmanship which cowers before the duty of taking war by the throat, all these emotions are rising throughout the earth, and they will crystallize into effective measures for peace."

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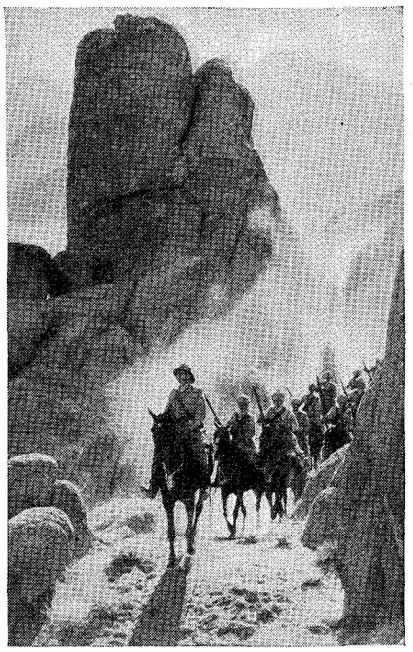
On the Current Screen

The American cinema, which seems determined to defend the glories of the British Empire at the drop of a film, has made a grand *Rover Boy* version of a Kiplingesque tale out of Francis Yeats-Brown's autobiographical **"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer" (AAAA*).** Even those recalcitrants who are not completely convinced that the raj is the most idealistic and beneficial institution in the world should find fun and excitement — even a genuinely heroic note —in this account of war and death in the Khyber Pass.



© 1934, by Paramount Productions, Inc.

A scene from "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer"

As the producers carefully point out, the photoplay merely was "suggested" by the book of the same name. Using the episodes of pig-sticking and battle along the Northwest Frontier of India as a sort of springboard, the authors — including Achmed Abdullah— have devised a gallant fable, both dramatic and humorous, of three young English officers and their adventures among the Afridi tribesmen.

Wisely, the producers decided to omit the customary love-interest, and the feminine note is present for only five minutes.

Excellent Acting

For the rest of the time, the film deals with the exploits of the officers three, and with the strained relations between the stern colonel of the *Forty-first Bengal Lancers* and his timid subaltern son.

In the early sections, the picture chiefly is in an amiable, but not too coy, comedy mood, as two of the young soldiers, a mildly sardonic recruit from the aristocratic Blues, and a serious minded Scottish-Canadian, carry on an amiable feud. In the end, however, it grows properly melodramatic and bloodthirsty, with the gallant Canadian dying heroically to rescue his fellow officers.

In addition to being lively, exciting and handsomely photographed, "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer" is excellently acted.

Gary Cooper gives the finest performance of his career as the doughty Canadian, and Franchot Tone is deft and engaging as the replacement from the Blues. Richard Cromwell is good as the colonel's son, the most sensitive of the officers, while that splendid actor, Sir Guy Standing, is quite superb as the stern old colonel who is unable to relax in the presence of his boy.

• • •

"Chapayev" (AAA)—An effective melodramatic account, sprinkled with admirable Russian humor, of a Soviet leader and his gallant troops in their battles against the Whites. The picture of the Red leader is engaging, the comedy is surprizingly fresh, and the treatment of the foe is almost tolerant. It is the best recent Russian picture.

• • •

"Evergreen" (AA)—A pleasant and tuneful English musical comedy, reasonably lively and engaging in its humor. Miss Jessie Matthews, London stage favorite, is quite entertaining in a dual rôle which permits her to sing, dance, and be both romantic and humorous. The story is about a stage favorite of Edwardian days, and her daughter's attempt to impersonate her. It is the idea of a bright young press-agent that it would be grand publicity if it were pretended that the girl in reality is the sixty-year-old favorite of the horse-cab era.

• • •

"Mystery Woman" (AA)—A tale of the international spies, done in the customary Oppenheim manner, but, on the whole, reasonably entertaining.

• • •

"Unfinished Symphony" (AA)—A British musical romance based, somewhat freely, on the early life of Franz Schubert. It is pretty, and, of course, tuneful, but is hardly stirring in its romantic drama.

• • •

"The Wandering Jew"—A heavy and ineffective English film, based on the legend of the Jew who spat in the face of Christ and was sentenced to walk the earth until released from his curse.

• • •

"The Man Who Reclaimed His Head"—A heavy melodrama about a ghost-writer for a famous publisher who murdered his employer when he discovered that the man had betrayed his ideas and stolen his wife. It is mixed with an unimpressive attack on the munitions interests.

ARGUS.

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AAAA	AAA
*The House of Rothschild, *You're Telling Me, *Tarzan and His Mate, The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, The First World War, *The Lives of a Bengal Lancer.	*Kid Millions, The Gay Divorcée, Broadway Bill, *Flirtation Walk, *The President Vanishes, *The Mighty Barnum, *Babes in Toyland, *The Little Minister, Don Quixote, *It's a Gift, Chapayev.

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Pleasant Patriarch of Wrestling

"Strangler" Lewis Believes: Collegians Have Roughened Up His Sport; Chinese Are Aristocrats of the World; Gambling Will Ruin Football; He Will Never Retire

Edward "Strangler" Lewis is a nice man. Granted that there was a time when impatient mothers muffled howling infants with the dire threat: "Strangler Lewis will get you if you don't hush up." Nor will anyone argue that Mr. Lewis got those cauliflower - ears from listening to too much symphony music. And it is improbable that he developed those tree-like arms and ham-like hands by arduous hours at work on his violin lessons.

Wide World
"The Strangler" smiles

Still, these things are true: Edward "Strangler" Lewis is a nice man, a gentle man at lunch, and a deeply intelligent, religious man, after coffee.

The name of Lewis hangs higher than any other in his sport—higher, now, than Tom Jenkins, Frank Gotch, and George Hackenschmidt, "The Russian Lion." It is a bit disconcerting to hear such a virile old gladiator, noblest of them all, labeled as a "nice man." It's bad for gate receipts.

"The Strangler" is a jolly, kindly man, with all the friendly attractiveness of an English bulldog. He sat there in Billy La Hiff's Tavern, munching over a plate of ham and eggs. A grin pushed the corners of his mouth up against his puffy ears. He was just back from one of several successful European tours.

Last night, young Don George, Michigan graduate, had pinned The Strangler in less than fifty minutes. But he was happy; he was to wrestle five more times this week.

● He Flies to Fight

Ed Lewis is the only wrestler in the game who makes a practise of flying from bout to bout. He estimates that he has flown over a million miles. He averages over 100,000 miles a year on the road. The Strangler says he is forty-three years old now. In twenty-five years of active wrestling, he has been undisputed champion four times. He was declared champion on another occasion, when Londos refused to meet him.

The Strangler speaking: "So you were up at New Haven. You must have known Izzy Winter. Sure, he used to coach wrestling at Yale not so many years ago. You know, it was the wrestlers from colleges that changed wrestling to what it is to-day.

"Gus Sonnenberg was the first. From Dartmouth, he was. He brought in the flying tackle. Other wrestlers were forced to use their knees and elbows, and the rabbit-punch, in self-defense. That's how all the rough stuff got started. The crowds like it. But that's all just a fad. We'll get back to straight wrestling, like I first learned. I still stick to the straight wrestling anyhow. Oh, of course, all that rough stuff bothers me. What I mean is, you get a hold, and then . . . Wham! You get a knee or an elbow in the neck."

The knee and the elbow in the neck must account for all the agonizing and dramatics that have become a part of modern wrestling.

"Oh, sure, wrestlers are good showmen. But they really put everything into it, work to please the crowd. That's where we are different from the boxers. You know how a boxer gets out there and fights no more than he absolutely has to. The champ just barely manages to outpoint the challenger; no show at all.

"Wrestlers work on a percentage; that is, they get so much out of the gate. If there is no gate, they don't get paid. It's different with boxers; they work on a guaranty. Promoters have to pay them that guaranty, gate or no gate. That's why all the boxing promoters are broke. You don't see any broke wrestling promoters or wrestlers."

● Wrestling Is Honest

Lewis is no longer a champion, altho he has beaten Jim Londos, the present title-holder, fourteen times. Younger men are crowding to the top. Then, too, it's a new kind of wrestling, this "grunt and groan" game that should be reported by the dramatic critic, instead of a sports-writer.

"Wrestling is straight, and on the level to-day," argued Lewis. "Of course, if I am wrestling the local favorite in some town, I carry him along for seven or eight minutes. That's good showmanship. Part of the business. If you were leading a horse-race home by twenty lengths, you would be a fool to beat your horse to death trying to stretch the lead to twenty-five lengths. A win is a win, and a slim win makes a better race for the spectators to watch.

"And I'll tell you this about wrestling: In all the twenty-five years I've been in it, there never has been a gambling scandal connected with the sport. Gambling, at one time or another, has wrecked horse-racing, and baseball, and boxing. You notice in boxing, the smart money is always right. The tip goes all down the line, and the smart money always backs the winner.

"I tell my friends, and my relatives: If you're my pal, don't bet on me. You know how it is: You tell a guy to bet on you. Maybe you lose; then he's down on you. Or maybe you win; then he tells somebody you tipped him off, and the rumor spreads that it was fixed for you to win. That's how it goes.

"And let me tell you something." The Strangler was very earnest now. "One of these days, some one of these big college football games is going to be fixed, and the whole thing is going to blow up—just like baseball did. There's too much money being bet on college football. People think more about which team wins and by how much than they do about the boys who play on the team. That's bad."

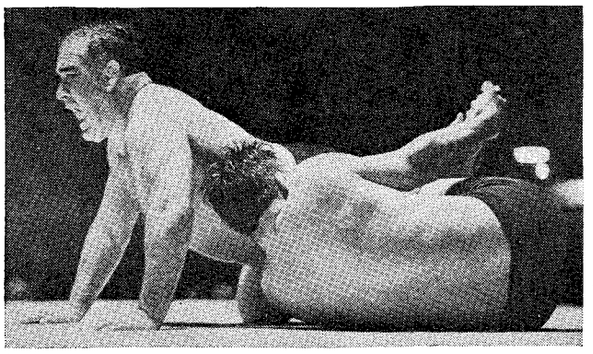
● Wrestling Constructive

Perhaps wrestling is the lily in the playing-fields of America, and perhaps wrestlers do put heart and soul into their work, but it will always remain a mystery as to just how wrestlers survive the punishment they seem to be taking—unless the whole thing *is* a fake.

"I'll tell you," said Lewis. "Wrestling is a constructive sport; boxing is a destructive sport. In boxing, a man is shooting at the vital organs—the heart, the brain, the kidneys. In wrestling, all you get is bruised muscles or maybe a broken bone or two. I've been in over 5,000 matches and I've never had even a broken bone or a serious injury. As a matter of fact, only two men have been killed in the history of wrestling. I was just talking to the man, not fifteen minutes ago, who killed both of those men."

The Strangler finished the last of his ham and eggs and leaned back to stretch—well-fed, cheerful, contented.

"I tell you, it's good to be back in this country. This is God's country; and anybody who complains about it should get a good kick in the teeth. Over in Europe, everybody is whispering and conniving . . . bzzz . . . . bzzz. Everybody afraid of everybody else. Wrestling before crowds in every country in Europe and Asia is a



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"The Strangler," like all good wrestlers, always puts on a good show to please his customers

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good education. I am very sensitive to mass thinking. When they are all packed in around the ring, I get to know them.

"I find out that the English are not snobs. And the Chinese; they are the real aristocrats of the world. The French are filled with hate. You feel it.

"The English, considering everything, are the finest sportsmen in the world. We think the Spanish and the Mexicans are bloodthirsty because they like bull-fights. But they are polite; when they do not like the bull or the bull-fighter, they just whistle or throw their hats. Here, in the United States, we boo and hiss and throw bottles. I think that is lousy."

The idea of this article was to "debunk" wrestling and wrestlers; the whole sport is branded as a fake, a snare and a delusion by that lovable American character, "the man in the know." So is Christmas. But why try to "debunk" two perfectly nice shows in which the leading rôles are played by such pleasant patriarchs as *Santa Claus* and Ed ("Strangler") Lewis?

College Peace Poll

(Continued from page 6)

of the intelligent interest which our campuses are taking in political questions."

In the Mid-West, *The Purdue Exponent* declared: "Purdue's response to this Poll will show whether Purdue students do think, or whether they just do not bother."

Further West, William Phipps, editor of *The Oregon Emerald*, "urges all Oregon students to answer the questions appearing on the ballots according to their true convictions, to gain an accurate cross-section."

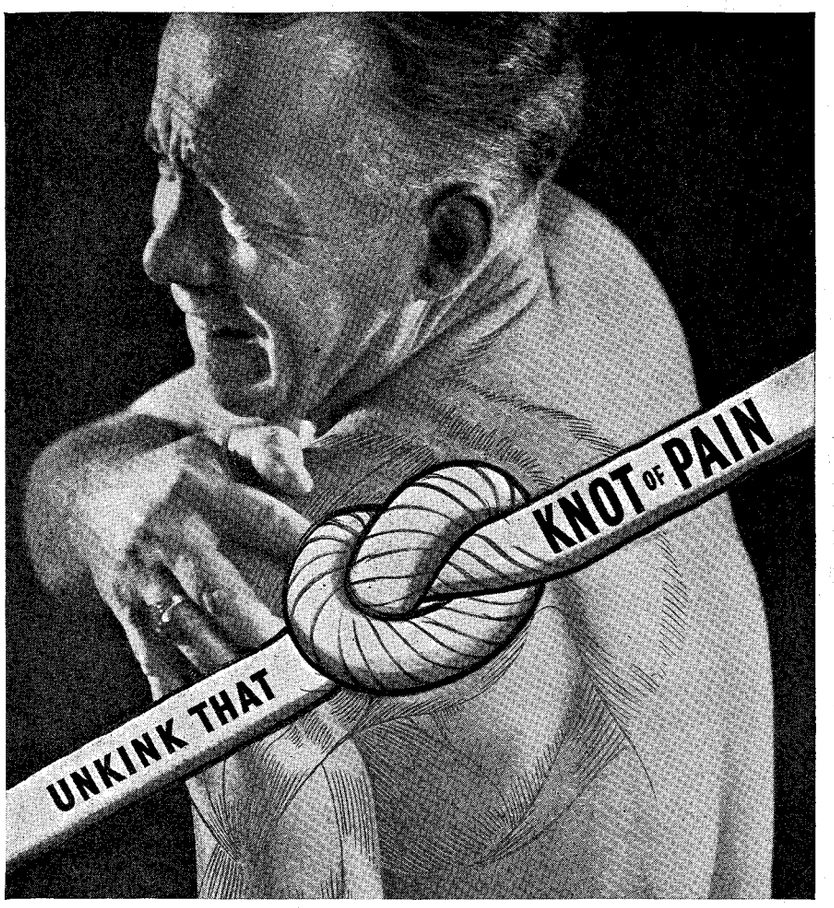
In the South, the University of Alabama *Crimson and White* opened its columns to students to debate the conflicting opinions on the poll questions. *The Daily Texan* interviewed prominent leaders of undergraduate organizations in order to stimulate discussion of the poll questions.

At Queen's University in Canada, student mass-meetings were held to debate the issues raised in the Peace Ballot. The University of Chicago *Daily Maroon* conducted a symposium on the Poll.

At Brown University, Editor Amos Landman got President Clarence A. Barbour to answer and comment on the questions in *The Daily Herald*.

In description of the tremendous drive to stimulate discussion and understanding of the questions on the Peace Ballot, Editor Tom Lane wrote in *The Dartmouth:* "Never before in this nation's history have college newspapers waged so consistent a campaign against war. Regardless of why they believed wars were fought, or by what methods they could be avoided, every undergraduate editor seems to agree that the wholesale mass-murder of young men is a shocking indictment of our present civilization. Nearly all of them are still healthy-minded enough to contend that the serious and cooperative effort of these young people can aid materially the movement to remove the cause for wars from the earth."

In these editorials from the college press of America, the spirit of the Peace Ballot has been caught and expressed—by both its critics and its supporters.



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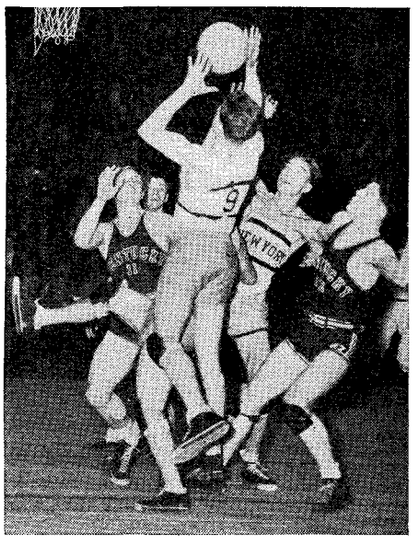
Controversial Basketball in the Far West

Rules Make the Game, But Interpreting Rules Makes a Different Game on the Pacific Coast—One College Sport Dominated More by Officials Than by Coaches

By Melvin Goldsmith



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New York University, headed for a "national championship," wins a disputed victory over Kentucky before a record crowd in Madison Square Garden

Basketball is basketball, whether it is played in the East or West, the North or South. It's the same game everywhere—according to the rule-book. Unfortunately, few officials read the rules in the same way.

The intersectional basketball games in Madison Square Garden, involving Notre Dame, Kentucky, and Temple in battles against New York University, have stirred up a steaming stew of statements and counter-statements.

Coaches Keogan of Notre Dame and Rupp of Kentucky contend that they would have made a far better showing against N.Y.U. had their games been handled by home officials. No team can safely lay claim to a "National Championship" as long as officials are unable to agree on their definitions of fouls in a game.

Problems in the Far West

The same problems, amplified by one distinct departure from the traditional game, handicap basketball on the Pacific Coast. Hec Edmundson, coach of the University of Washington team, 1934 champions of the Northern Division of the Pacific Coast Conference, commented:

"Basketball in any part of the country can be changed in appearance by the way in which the officials supervise and interpret the play. If they're strict about the penalties, it gives the fans an entirely different game than they'll see if the officials are lax about applying the rule-book."

Fouls are called a little closer on the Pacific Coast, and on the Eastern Coast, than they are in the Mid-West and in the South. In the Southern schools they play a game in which there's a lot more body-contact and minor "roughing it up" than is allowed in many conferences.

Most important of the recent innovations in basketball has been the abolition of the tip-off by schools in the Southern Conference on the Pacific Coast this year.

The regular tip-off is used at the beginning of the game, for double fouls, and at the start of the half. Throughout the rest of the game, the ball is put in play under the basket of the team which has been scored upon.

Tip-Off Controversy

As far as Hec Edmundson is concerned, the no-tip-off system can stay out of the rule-books, and the Northern Division, for a long, long time. As he reviewed the practise game his Huskies played with the Southern California Trojans before the regular season, he found much in the new system which he did not like.

He is emphatic on the point that his opposition to the new system has nothing to do with the fact that his team won the first game with the regular tip-off, and were soundly trounced in the second game of the series, when the no-tip-off rule was followed.

Edmundson feels that the new system will detract from the game from a spectator's point of view. In fact, he insists that the elimination of the tip-off does the same thing to basketball as abolition of the kick-off would do to football.

Objection, too, has been raised to placing the ball in play under the basket. Throwing the ball in, Edmundson complained, was, under the old system, a penalty inflicted on the opposing team. With the ball always in possession of the team scored upon, the game would become a little monotonous, critics fear.

There would be little chance of rallies and scoring splurges without the tip-off, the real excitement of the game. Under the new system, the moment one team scores, the ball immediately goes into the hands of the other quintet.

The Northern Division has remained true to the old method. What will happen in the North-South play-off for the conference title remains to be seen. It is thought likely that the Northern schools will demand that the rule-book be adhered to for the play-off, but it still is a question.

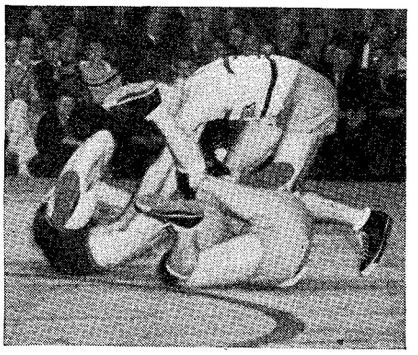
Southern and Mid-Western officials once contended that close-calling of fouls and penalties would slow up the game considerably. For that reason, they preferred to be a little lax about their interpretation of the rule-book. Edmundson recalled, in support of the opposite view, the game between the University of Washington and a Japanese team from Meiji University in 1932.

The Japanese had taken an American rule-book and had it translated into Japanese.

As is customary in nearly all Japanese contests, bodily contact of any sort was strictly tabu in their basketball.

They received quite a jolt when they played their first game in the United States with a Southern Conference team which had a reputation for a fast and rough game.

When the Japanese came up the Coast for a series with the Huskies, they proclaimed a vast difference between schools of the Northern Conference and those of the South, as regards fouling. In the two nights that



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The problem of harassed officials in a fast game: Who pushed whom?

the teams played here, only one foul was called on the Japanese team.

Basketball has become standardized, with probably the only major differences due to the officiating.

Basketball is one college game that is dominated more completely by referees and umpires than by coaches.

Watch the whistle-tooters at the next game and see how they call the fouls and penalties. Compare them with what you'd do yourself. Then you'll understand why no two officials can see a game exactly alike. And you'll know why there's more than one style of basketball.

Polo Patriarchs Demoted

Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., after a season behind the side-boards, has been dropped from a ten- to a nine-goal handicap by the United States Polo Association. This marks the first time since 1922 that Hitchcock has not been rated at ten goals.

Two others were deflated with him—Cecil Smith and Elmer Boeseke, Jr., the two Westerners who were elevated to ten goals, amid much blowing of trumpets, after the first, and now-famous, East-West series. Smith was dropped to nine, Boeseke to eight.

The youngsters who played for The East against The West last fall are pressing to the top.

Winston Guest was raised from eight to nine. Michael Phipps and Billy Post were raised from seven to eight.

Polo is without a ten-goal player now. The three Americans—Guest, Smith, and Hitchcock—share the highest rating, nine goals, with the Nawab of Bhopal, India.

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Father Neptune's Young Nephew

Joe Ruddy, Patriarch of Water-Polo—"Underwater Wrestling"—Has Amassed an Amazing Record in Amateur Athletics During Forty-Two Active Years; and He Is Still Going

By Stanley B. Frank

His grandfather, "Hornpipe" Joe McGrath, was heavyweight boxing champion of Ireland in 1828, and rode a horse in a St. Patrick's Day parade in Dublin at the age of 104. His grandmother was more than 100 when her tenacious mortal grip slipped.

With so many chronological mile-stones for a heritage, it would seem that Joe Ruddy should place a high value on life, particularly his own. Yet this man, who must be a lineal descendant of Neptune himself, has shown a fine disregard for his own water-proof skin throughout his almost unbelievable amateur athletic career of forty-two years.

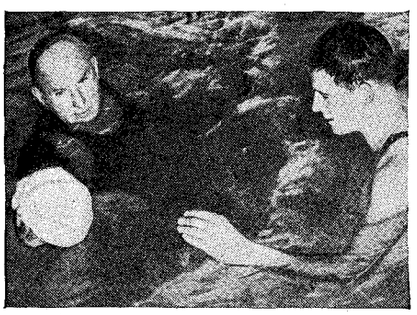
Rough College Game

There are several worthy citizens who can point to an active career in sports over a span of forty-two years: In walking, fencing, perhaps ping-pong. Joe Ruddy's game is water-polo, a game graphically described as mass-murder in the water. The rules of water-polo are disarmingly simple. Slugging, gouging, and biting are frowned upon as rowdy tactics unbecoming a gentleman. Everything else goes.

Joe Ruddy's water-polo is not to be confused with the effete game played under international rules and more properly known as water-soccer. The fifty-six-year-old nephew of Neptune prefers the polo governed by the intercollegiate code, which is a fine blend of grudge-wrestling and football.

This game is played in tanks seventy-five feet long, approximately thirty feet wide and with depths ranging from five to twelve feet. Six players constitute a team. Their chief passion in life is to touch or to prevent the touching of the goal, a small rectangular board, with a rubber ball seven-eighths inflated.

Tries for thrown foul-goals are awarded for purely technical reasons, such as entering the scoring-zone without possession of the ball, engaging in hand-to-hand fighting while holding on to the railing around the tank, the ball-carrier submerging before he is tackled—it is not considered cricket to avoid duckings—and attacking a man who is not within four feet of the ball on the surface of the water.



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Joe, Sr. passes a tradition to Joe, Jr.

The referee turns peevish humanitarian for a few moments if, after a reasonable period of time—about three minutes—neither the ball nor the two interlocked players, who were last seen firmly applying strangle-holds before they vanished from sight, do not reappear. In that exigency, time is called, the temporarily indisposed players are fished from the bottom of the tank, and the modified mayhem continues.

Played Forty Years

That is Joe Ruddy's game, and he has been playing and enjoying it for forty years. And playing it so well that in the last three decades the New York Athletic Club team, which he also coaches, has lost the national championship only twice. From 1906 through to 1922, Ruddy participated in exactly one losing game of water-polo; Princeton's championship team of 1920 administered the defeat.

Eleven years later, Princeton, in company with Dartmouth and Syracuse, resigned from the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association because water-polo, usually attended by infections, sinus trouble, and broken ear-drums, was considered far too brutal for sane college boys.

By a strange coincidence, that same year, 1931, the New York A. C. team played the Naval Academy, the league champion captained by Joe Ruddy, Jr. The final score was 37-29. Joe Junior scored his team's twenty-nine points and Joe Senior scored the New York A. C.'s thirty-seven. The decisive goal was scored on an excursion the entire length of the tank, climaxed by a successful charge through his son.

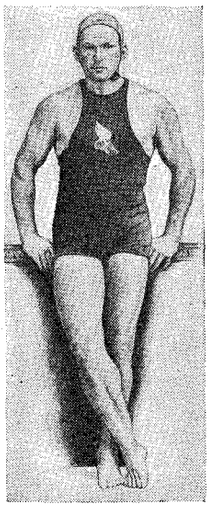
Origin of the Game

Water-polo had its origin in England and was brought to this country by Fred Wells in 1885. Joe started to play it ten years later and never has stopped. He was a member of the national championship team in 1898, and actually is apologetic because he played "only part" of the titular match which his New York A. C. team won last year.

In appearance he is a dead ringer for Wladek Zybyszko, the former wrestling champion, with his glistening bald head and tremendous frame. At fifty-six Joe Ruddy has 195 pounds perfectly distributed over his five feet, ten and one-half inches. He can expand his chest twelve and three-quarter inches to a total circumference of fifty-one inches without breaking open at the seams.

Most people firmly believe that they will drown and be left for dead when they are under water for thirty seconds. Joe Ruddy established the world's submersion record of three minutes, nineteen seconds, which never has been equaled.

Ruddy first broke into the head-lines in 1893 when he won the 100-yard schoolboy championship of the world at the Chicago Fair in one minute, thirty-seven seconds. That medal bred a multitude of successors. He has won more than 1,000 swimming and water-polo prizes alone, and has participated in twenty-six different sports with signal success. Around 1903 Ruddy held twelve world's records, and twenty American standards for speed-swimming.



Joe Ruddy to-day

At the 1904 Olympics held in St. Louis, Ruddy swam on the winning 200-meter relay and played, of course, on the water-polo team which walloped the rest of the world. He also made the 1908 team, but confesses he didn't do much. In 1930, just to prove that he was amphibious, he paired with Cy Regan to beat another Irish team, O'Grady and McGuire, for the national doubles handball championship. Some 200 people owe their lives to him.

Few sons of champions climb to their fathers' estate, but the Ruddy boys are striking exceptions. Ray at fifteen was an Olympian, holder of four world's swimming-records, a national champion seventeen times, a brilliant water-polo player and winner of the President's Cup over the three-mile course on the Potomac River seven consecutive years.

Champion Children

Don, two years younger, is even faster than his brother. Steve and Joe, Jr. were champions while they were in competition. The daughters, Dorothy and Mary, are accomplished swimmers and horsewomen.

As physical examiner of New York City's Municipal Civil Service Commission, Joe Ruddy has ample opportunity to preach his doctrine of the good, clean life. He himself was a teetotaler for twenty-five years until one day, feeling stale after a steady succession of swimming meets, he had a few glasses of ale.

The next afternoon he went out and broke two world's and four American records, won two events, swam on a winning relay, and scored eight goals to defeat the Chicago A. A. for the national water-polo championship. Despite the remarkable success of the noble experiment, Joe never has tried more potent stuff.

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Wall Street's Gold-Clause Chill

The Activities of Speculators, and Not the Sober Opinion of Financial Circles, Were Reflected by the Stock Market's Dip; SEC Praised for Easier Registry

By Robert Winsmore

The stock market's sudden first alarm last week over the possibility of Supreme Court affirmation of gold-payment clauses in pre-devaluation contracts was promptly diagnosed by financial news-writers as a case of jitters. That was the verdict of first-hand observation.

Probably the disturbance of security prices would not have gone as far or lasted as long if the alarm had not created fine new opportunities for foreign and domestic speculators in international exchange, with resultant spectacular fluctuations in that market. With uncertainty as to Treasury Department policies impeding gold imports that would have been immediately regulatory, the violence of the exchange fluctuations was, for a time, quite dismaying. Speculators and in-and-out traders in stocks and commodities acted accordingly, and the visible effects of their activities upon prices had most to do with the spread of nervousness.

Sober Wall Street opinion, however, was not reflected by the market's unsettlement. It did not accept the first excited predictions of catastrophe, nor share in the fear that the Government will be powerless to stay serious disturbance in the event of a Supreme Court ruling adverse to the financial order now prevailing.

In fact, sober Wall Street opinion did not consider such a ruling at all probable. At the same time, it could not ignore the suddenly created uncertainty as a new market influence, all the more troublesome and restrictive because its coming was not foreseen.

● Prophets Awry

The market's unexpected dip was upsetting to many calculations, and notably so to those of numerous professional forecasters and chart-makers. Of late such gentry have been newly and widely energetic in quest of contributing patrons, and a deal of optimistic near-term prediction has featured their inviting circulars and advertisements.

Similarly, a small host of writers of bullish market letters and gossip were confused when Chief Justice Hughes put a question or two to Attorney General Cummings, and caused stocks to slide downward by so doing.

Unfortunately, both infallible charts and never-failing information from Washington had somehow failed to foretell the Supreme Court conversation.

It is noteworthy that it required something quite unexpected—the gold-clause bogy—to ruffle the financial community's comparative calm.

Before that appeared so suddenly the stock market was but little affected by fast-following Washington events which, in other circumstances, might have been most effective.

The President's budget message, the raucous radical outcry for fiat money and bank control, the Supreme Court's anti-New Deal oil decision, the Administration's further attacks upon power and utility corporations—these and others of lesser weight might well have influenced a more sensitive market, favorably or unfavorably.

● Ruffled Calm

For them, however, Wall Street was prepared, at least to the extent that they were not so startling as to distract attention from evidences of continuing industrial recovery. Progress of the latter through a season when reaction is usual is impressive, to say the least. It is variously indicated week by week—by retail trade returns, bank clearings, electric-power output and many similar indices, but most notably by the advance in steel production to the neighborhood of one-half of the country's capacity.

Nevertheless the imagination of Wall Street, and of business generally, was quickly excited by the suddenly looming specter of confusion to follow another ordered rearrangement of currency values. In view of the possibilities suggested by the ghost, that was quite natural. Indeed, greater fright than was registered by the stock market would not have been illogical.

Modification of SEC requirements governing new security issues has won much applause.

It has been widely welcomed as timely and reassuring of itself, and also as further evidence of the practical common sense with which the Federal Security Act is now being applied to its objectives.

The first grudging modification of that somewhat vindictive law led promptly to a sizable increase in corporate financing last year. The total so accomplished, however, was yet so small as to show that the statute was still seriously obstructing its own proper purpose to stimulate industrial recovery by offering worthy and inviting securities to capital for investment. Upon that showing the new SEC has acted. What this later and greater and even more opportune modification will effect now remains to be seen.

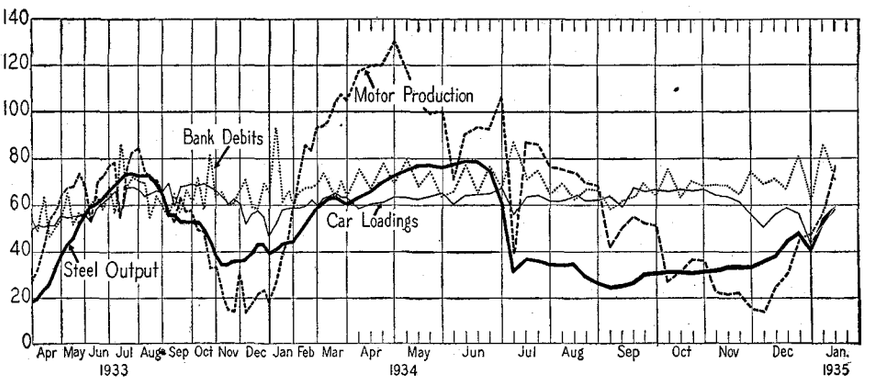
It may very well be that the Commission's own optimism with respect to immediate results will not be realized. Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy's implied forecast of a rush of refunding operations, to be followed by extensive new financing, may have to wait for fulfilment until various other investment-market conditions have improved. Nevertheless, it is obvious that a hitherto effective impediment to the direction of capital into industrial enterprise has been displaced, or, at least, minimized.

● Further Complaint

Many Securities Act provisions and SEC rules that have not been, and may not be, modified remain very irksome to corporations, bankers, promoters, and other Wall Street fauna, and are still complained of as obstructive to capital operations.

That is so in particular of the liabilities imposed upon corporation directors and the like, and of the penalties for non-observance of them.

In the light of experience and of the law's intent, objections to most of these seem less valid than those which the SEC has now met by devising a simplified registration form for vendible securities, much easier and less costly to produce than the old, and perhaps even more practically informative. At the same time, it is reasonable to hope that, as soon as possible, the Commission will also cut to an irreducible minimum the time required to obtain its approval of an application for registry. That bears heavily upon arrangements for underwritings.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight carloading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending January 12

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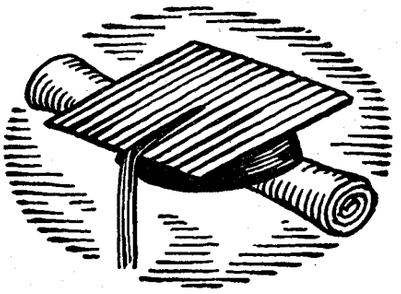

THE BOY WHO WILL "INHERIT" $1,706

And How It Is Changing His Whole Future

A boy born near the end of the Great War is the son of parents who were determined from the first that when he grew up he should not be as poor as they were when they married.

The father, something of a philosopher, desired that his son should inherit three highly coveted possessions. "One of these," he said, "is health and the second is education. We shall do what we can to aid him in securing these and they will be the means of his acquiring the *third*, namely material well-being."

Out of their limited income these parents, through a plan suggested by an agency representative of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, set aside $83.82 a year. This money has paid for an endowment policy on the life of the father guaranteeing $1500 at maturity or in the event of his death.

It is now nearly 18 years since this action was taken. It has not only *insured* the father but also the boy's chance to have a college education which otherwise might have been impossible.

When this fund is entirely accumulated it will amount, as anticipated, to $1,706 which will provide approximately $50 per month to be paid by The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York for the 36 months the son will spend in college. This income may not be enough for certain colleges in some parts of the country and it may need to be supplemented by additional funds, but it is the difference to him of *college* or *no college*.

By this program these parents, working with The Mutual Life, have fortified themselves and their son against adversity. Their boy *is* going to college and *will* acquire one of the world's most coveted possessions.

THE FIRST AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRST POLICY ISSUED FEBRUARY 1, 1843

If you wish to think further about planning a college education for your son or daughter by providing a thorough life insurance plan for the amount you may consider necessary, send for the new Mutual Life booklet "The Boy Who Will 'Inherit' $1,706 and How It Is Changing His Whole Future."

The Mutual Life

Insurance Company of New York

DAVID F. HOUSTON *President*

34 Nassau Street New York

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"The Thunderer's" Sesquicentennial

One Hundred and Fifty Years Old, The Times, *of London, Remains an Integral Part of the English Character*

THE TIMES

1785 ANNIVERSARY NUMBER 1935

LONDON TUESDAY JANUARY 1 1935

A UNIVERSAL QUEST

MAN'S THIRST FOR NEWS

SOURCE AND INSPIRATION OF JOURNALISM

A MESSAGE FROM H.M. THE KING

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

10th. December, 1934.

Dear Sir,

I am commanded to convey the congratulations

The Times, of London, is as much an integral part of English life as roast beef. One hundred and fifty years old this month, it acknowledged tribute from the King for its distinction and integrity and "the unique position it holds in the life of the Nation." Altho *The Morning Post* antedates it by thirteen years, and several other papers far outdistance its 180,000 circulation, none challenges its influence among the "old boys" of the English universities.

The Original Pledge

Keeping the original pledge not to print anything which would wound anyone's delicacy, or corrupt the mind, that it would abstain from unfair partizanship and scandalous scurrility, and that it would be a faithful recorder of legitimate intelligence, the editors have aimed at the men of the City (the financial district) and the "large, unattached and incoherent middle class."

A century ago *The Times* "thundered out" a protest against the too deferential treatment of a "tragedy in high society." It has been known since that time as "The Thunderer."

Journalism historians credit the Crimean War to *The Times*. The Czar read the published ultimatum of the French and British Governments in *The Times* before he received it officially.

When the Government tried to stop free criticism during the Napoleonic Wars, the paper engaged light cutters to smuggle the news from France. During the Russo-Japanese War wireless was incorporated in regular news service for the first time.

The first few of the unwieldy pages, two inches longer and wider than those of American papers, are devoted to advertisers. *The Times* boasts of the "agony" columns which occupy the favored space on the front page.

Altho in recent years its editorial policy has paralleled established authority, *The Times* is not Government-inspired.

The family name of Walter has clung to *The Times* since it was established on January 1, 1785, as *The Daily Universal Register*. John Walter I was a merchant, and his primary objective in starting a paper was to attract orders for his logographical method of printing, which reproduced whole words at once instead of single letters.

John Walter II, who succeeded his father in 1803, introduced mechanical printing to the production of newspapers. John Walter III took command in 1848, and, on his death in 1894, he was succeeded by Arthur Walter, who became Chairman in 1908 when Lord Northcliffe acquired chief control.

Since Viscount Northcliffe's death in 1922, Maj. the Hon. John Jacob Astor and John Walter IV have been Chairman and Director respectively. The independence of the paper has been guaranteed by a deed establishing a body of trustees.

Credit Flood Threatens

(Continued from page 25)

flated currencies. Some statisticians have assembled figures showing that there is a possibility that the world may be faced with a gold stock valued at $40,000,000,000 instead of $20,000,000,000.

It should be remembered that the currencies were not depreciated simply to create a greater supply of credit. The nations slipped off gold in order to boost foreign trade by cheapening currencies, and to make it easier for debtors to pay.

The United States banking system, before the revaluation of the dollar, made possible the theoretical use of every dollar of gold to create $28.50 of credit. Thus the $4,033,000,000 of gold held by the nation on January 1, 1934, could have created $114,940,000,000 of bank credit, or nearly twice the amount employed at the peak of the disastrous credit inflation of 1929.

Possibility of Inflation

On the basis of the revalued gold stock, the bank credit which could be created with the same quantity of gold was $194,626,000,000, or about five times what is in use, and slightly more than three times the maximum in use in 1929. During 1934, imports increased the nation's gold stock by $1,396,000,000 to $8,228,000,000, as of December 31, making possible the creation of $235,498,000,000 of bank credit, or about six times that in use.

The possibility of such an inflation is in the minds of those who view the situation with alarm. The use of this credit, or even half of it, would put prices up to the sky, and inevitably would disturb every existing economic relationship. It would make inevitable a serious reaction.

Altho there is some variation among the different nations in the amount of gold necessary to create a given volume of credit, if the method of the United States is taken as a yardstick there could be created in the world not less than $615,526,000,000 of bank credit on the basis of the January, 1934, gold stock, carried at the revised dollar valuation, which compares with only $340,603,000,000 of credit which could be created before the crisis of 1931 on the basis of a similar volume of monetary gold.

Contributors to This Issue

Edward Price Bell, distinguished journalist who has interviewed statesmen in the East on the possibilities for peace for THE LITERARY DIGEST, resumes his series in an interview with a European statesman. For many years he was the London Correspondent of the Chicago *Daily News*.

Stanley B. Frank is on the sports staff of the New York *Post*.

Melvin Goldsmith is Sports Editor of *The University of Washington Daily* at Seattle.

Ferdinand Lundberg for seven years was in the financial department of the New York *Herald Tribune*. He was born in Chicago and is thirty-two years old.

Walter Malowan, bridge expert, was a member of the 1933 All-American Championship Bridge Team, and also the Secretary of the International Contract Bridge Union.

Marcus Rosenblum is an Assistant Editor of *Scholastic*. He was born in Newcastle, Pennsylvania, was graduated from the University of Pittsburgh in 1929, and is twenty-seven years old.

Carleton Smith is a widely known lecturer and music commentator.

Roy C. Woods is Professor of Education at Marshall College in Huntington, West Virginia.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

War Preventive

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—How to prevent war: Hang the first newspaper editor who starts war talk to the nearest lamp-post.

GUS SCHRAPLAU.

Whipple, Arizona.

The Legion of Decency

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—When the Legion of Decency was started, many of us liberal-minded people felt serious misgivings as to how far this movement might go. Such a movement and under such auspices, if true to form, will inevitably gather such momentum as to sweep before it every gain of personal freedom and liberation from the enslaving and repressing tabus of the Victorian and Puritanic "ages."

According to a news-dispatch from New York, the Legion of Decency has already given us grounds for a realization of our fears. It proposes to introduce into the New York Legislature an amendment to the penal law which would make the practise of nudism (presumably no matter how cleanly and wholesomely conducted) a misdemeanor. This is their first step beyond their original purpose—the cleaning up of the movies. What will be the next step? And the next? Where will they stop?

The action of the Legion of Decency to suppress the new health movement of nudism through legislative action is an assault on the rights of one of the cleanest and sanest groups of people in the country to-day. It is an attempt to make criminals of a high grade of law-abiding citizens. It is a move backward to the old Puritan restrictions; a return to the gloom and hypocrisy of Puritanic tyranny, and to medieval intolerance and persecution.

Indianapolis. L. L. P. H.

Wanted: Another Shirt Drive

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—There has been no little discussion in regard to buttonholes, so let's start one now for another—shirt pockets. JOHN WM. WASHBURN.

Seminole, Oklahoma.

Doctors and Dentists as Forgotten Men

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—What's wrong with the American Medical and Dental Associations? Why don't they do something to alleviate the economic conditions of the average physician and dentist? Why are the Big Shots who control these organizations against health insurance when so many people need medical and dental care?

The average doctor and dentist are literally starving for lack of collections. If the healing professions can't make up their mind about a plan of alleviating the suffering humanity, then the Government should step in and make it compulsory health insurance.

It seems that such various organizations comprised of farmers, miners, business men, *etc.*, appeal to the Government for help and get it. But not so the healing professions. The doctors and dentists are indeed the forgotten men.

Chicago. ANNE WALTER.

Fonetics for the Blind

To the Editor of the Literary Digest:—Sir—Referring to fonetic spelling: I am preparing and having tested a fonetic raised-character alfabet for those blind persons (about 75 per cent. of the total) who can not read Braille—can not learn Braille because they can not spell, while they can not learn to spell without having learned Braille—"the vicious circle."

Test subjects learn the alfabet in about three hours; after that, can read without error; and not only that but read English, French, and German in the same paragraph, altho they may not know the meaning of the foreign-language words.

Leonia, New Jersey. ROBERT GRIMSHAW.

Slang *Versus* Profanity

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In a contest between slang and downright profanity, the latter would be entitled to the decision. A few well chosen words can express more than a Niagara of slang. A righteous "damn," uttered as a protest against some unjust act or condition, is more effective—by far—than any group of slang words ever coined.

The greatest indictment that can be brought against slang is that it all too often conveys an ambiguous meaning that can, without even a stretch of the imagination, be interpreted as downright vulgar or obscene. Some slang expressions have been legitimatized and brought within the family circle of correct speech, perhaps. But the best evidence that slang, in general, has no real meaning is that those who write books designed to stand the test of years, do not employ it.

WM. H. RICHARDSON.

Raleigh, North Carolina.

Recipe for Longevity

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Best wishes to the writers of "longer life for men." More brown bread and gravy is my motto. OSCAR A. SCHULTZ.

Buffalo.

Organizations—Business and Labor

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In the January 5 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST appears a letter from E. E. Engleman of Roanoke, Virginia, in which he flays the labor-unions and tries to create the impression that they are all unscrupulous and one of the major reasons for the prevailing hard times.

I would like to ask Mr. Engleman, or any other person, why some are so willing to condemn working men for organizing to protect their interests but fail to mention the fact that business and industry are almost solidly organized?

If the unfair critics of union labor would take the trouble to make a survey of the many social and economic advances made in this country solely through the activities of organized working men I feel sure their opinions would change. DEWEY VAN WIE.

Corning, New York.

Plenty of Playthings

—Messner in the Rochester *Times-Union*

Pity for Future Presidents

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Why does the President continue to say that the nation is improving, and still keep on borrowing and borrowing beyond all reasonable bounds? I say with all the emphasis and solemnity within my power:

"*God help the future Presidents, be they Democratic or Republican!*"

Baltimore. JOHN Q. BOYER.

Crime and Early Environment

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The letter written by Margaret Mulcahy on "The Basis of Crime" needs correcting.

As a student of psychology, I wish to refer her to the fact that psychologists and psychiatrists throughout the nation agree that in most cases the basis for crime can be traced to the early development of the child and its environment. I am afraid that the economic question would be left out of the argument altogether.

Most of the penal institutions show that their entrants range in age from nineteen to twenty-five years of age. At nineteen years old the offender is only past the jurisdiction of the juvenile authorities.

Therefore, I think that if parents would try to realize the importance of the business of bringing up children, under proper healthful, mental and physical development, they would be normal good citizens with no desire to do the wrong they apparently have no control over. There is no substitute for an ideal father or mother. MRS. A. R. JONES.

Portland, Oregon.

"Let the Old Criminal Go"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Much has been written about our so-called crime wave, and much more will be written on down through the ages. Crime has been, is now, and always will be.

There is no more a remedy for a full grown criminal than there is for an old outlawed horse or an old savage dog.

Faulty training from the cradle, by doting, weak and foolish parents has caused many a "baby-face" and "bossy" to bite the dust in later life.

Let the old criminal go, and start at the cradle. JESSE MORRIS.

Dalhart, Texas.

Boy Scouts and the Profit System

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—THE LITERARY DIGEST has been so helpful to the Boy Scouts of America on many occasions, and has been so friendly to us at all times, that I feel sure that you will want to correct an error which occurred in your issue of November 10 which has given us some concern.

The paragraph in question reads as follows:

"Communism was freely recommended by several. 'Greed, envy, ambition and lust,' said Paul H. Toneman, representing the Boy Scouts, were the four evils underlying the world which could not be eliminated while the profit system lasted."

I have caused a careful examination to be made of the stenographic minutes of the Conference. These minutes revealed that Toneman was one of three Boy Scouts who appeared on that occasion, and none made any reference whatsoever to the elimination of the profit system. That statement emanated from another boy speaker representing an entirely different organization.

I do not need to state to you the position of the Boy Scouts of America relative to Communistic doctrines. Our position is well and widely known. There is no place in the Scouting program for Communistic propaganda.

JAMES E. WEST.
Chief Scout Executive
Boy Scouts of America.

New York City.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Nice Fellow. — SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER—"Can you tell something about Good Friday, James?"

JAMES—"Yes'm; he was the fellow that did the housework for Robinson Crusoe."—*Pathfinder.*

Sentence Remitted.—MALE STRAPHANGER—"Madam, you are standing on my foot."

FEMALE DITTO—"I beg your pardon. I thought it belonged to the man sitting down."—*Washington Post.*

Ample Reason.—"I need a holiday," said the pretty cashier. "I'm not looking my best."

"Nonsense," said the manager.

"It isn't nonsense; the men are beginning to count their change."—*Evening News (London).*

Left At the Post.—Two colored boys were having an argument about ghosts. One of them claimed to have seen a ghost as he passed the cemetery the night before.

"What was dishere ghos' doin' when you las' seen him?" asked the doubtful one.

"Jes fallin' behin', mistah; fallin' behin' rapid."—*Associated Magazine.*

And a Dollar.—TEACHER—"Tommy, if your father could save a dollar a week for four weeks what would he have?"

TOMMY—"A radio, a new suit, and a set of furniture."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Good Helpers Are Scarce.—BARBER (whispering to new helper)—"Here comes a man for a shave."

HELPER—"Let me practise on him."

BARBER—"All right, but be careful and not cut yourself."—*Santa Fe Magazine.*

Double Loss.—FIRST BURGLAR—"I need eye-glasses."

SECOND DITTO—"What makes you think so?"

FIRST BURGLAR—"Well, I was twirling the knobs of a safe and a dance-orchestra began to play."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

Quite a Help in Fact.—Bill Fox may well be called the champion optimist. He was sitting on the roof of his house during a flood, watching the water flow past, when the neighbor who owned a boat rowed across to him.

"Hello, Bill!" said the man.

"Hello, Sam!" replied Bill, pleasantly.

"All your fowls washed away this morning?"

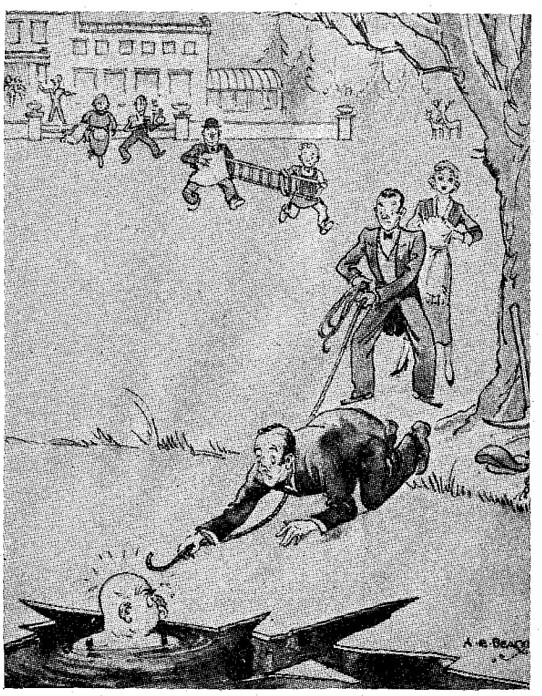
"Yes, but the ducks can swim."

"Orange trees gone, too?"

"Yes, but everybody said the crop would be a failure anyhow."

"I see the river's reached above your windows, Bill."

"That's all right, Sam," was the reply. "Them windows needed washin'."—*Montreal Star.*



"I'm bathing, you fool!"
—*The Passing Show* (London)

Welcome. — DEBT-COLLECTOR — "Shall I call to-morrow?"

YOUNG LAWYER—"Twice, if convenient! I have an idea that folks think you are a client."—*Answers (London).*

We'd Do the Same.—A Scot was walking with a Roman Catholic friend in London. On passing Westminster Cathedral his friend raised his hat, and the Scotsman followed suit.

At this his friend said: "You're getting very pious, raising your hat as you pass the cathedral."

"Was that the cathedral?" the Scot replied. "I thought it was the Bank of England."—*The Observer (London).*

He Should Have Stayed Down.—FIRST CROOK—"How did Bill die?"

SECOND CROOK—"'E fell through some scaffolding."

FIRST CROOK—"Whatever was 'e doing up there?"

SECOND CROOK—"Being 'anged."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

Check and Check.—The League of Nations was getting together.

"Anything on this week?" inquired the chairman of the secretary.

"Nothing, Your Honor."

"Has the weekly notice been sent to Bolivia and Paraguay to quit fighting?"

"Yes, sir, that went out yesterday."

"Adjourned."—*Portland (Me.) Express.*

Where It Belonged.—JUDGE (to amateur yegg—"So they caught you with this bundle of silverware. Whom did you plunder?"

YEGG — "Two fraternity-houses, Your Honor."

JUDGE (to Sergeant)—"Call up the downtown hotels and distribute this stuff."—*Washington Evening Star.*

Slips That Pass In the Night

Watch Out for Graft!—China will spend over $00,000 for new post-offices in large cities.—*Peoria (Ill.) paper.*

Eccentric.—Even so he would prefer a tent on the Gobi desert to a pesthouse on Manhattan.—*Oklahoma City paper.*

Not Even a Nick.—Razor makers not allowed to cut workers.
—*From a Government Bulletin.*

They're Epidemic.—Mrs. ——— ——— is suffering from complications at her home.
—*Sioux Falls (S. D.) paper.*

Figure This One Out.—
TO WED WIDOW'S SISTER
—*Head-line in Kansas City paper.*

Just Sticking Around.—He's been a horse near the north gate of the county trainer for more than 45 years.
—*Portland (Ore.) paper.*

Father? Oh, He's All Right.—The baby weighed close to eight pounds.

Both mother and grandfather were reported as recovering nicely.
—*Jackson (Mich.) paper.*

Wassail.—Employes of the ——— Bank & Trust Company were swiling again—each with an extra $20.—*Seattle paper.*

Sounds Like the Old Days.—The bank took possession of the town at 1:30 o'clock in Wild West fashion.—*New York paper.*

Maybe He Was Going Home.—A messenger for the Western Union was cited for driving 445 miles an hour.
—*Carmel (Calif.) paper.*

They're Treacherous.—J. C. ——— was severely bitten on the hand by a cold Saturday which he was breaking.
—*Vale (Ore.) paper.*

Don't Be So Fussy.—"Why are merchants on the west side of Akard from Pacific to Jackson allowed to sweep refuse and rubbish into the butter at all times, night or day?"—*Dallas paper.*

Shoot the Works!—WANTED—A refined, middle-aged lady to act as a working housekeeper. Must be prodigal, strong and healthy.
—*Advertisement in Richmond paper.*

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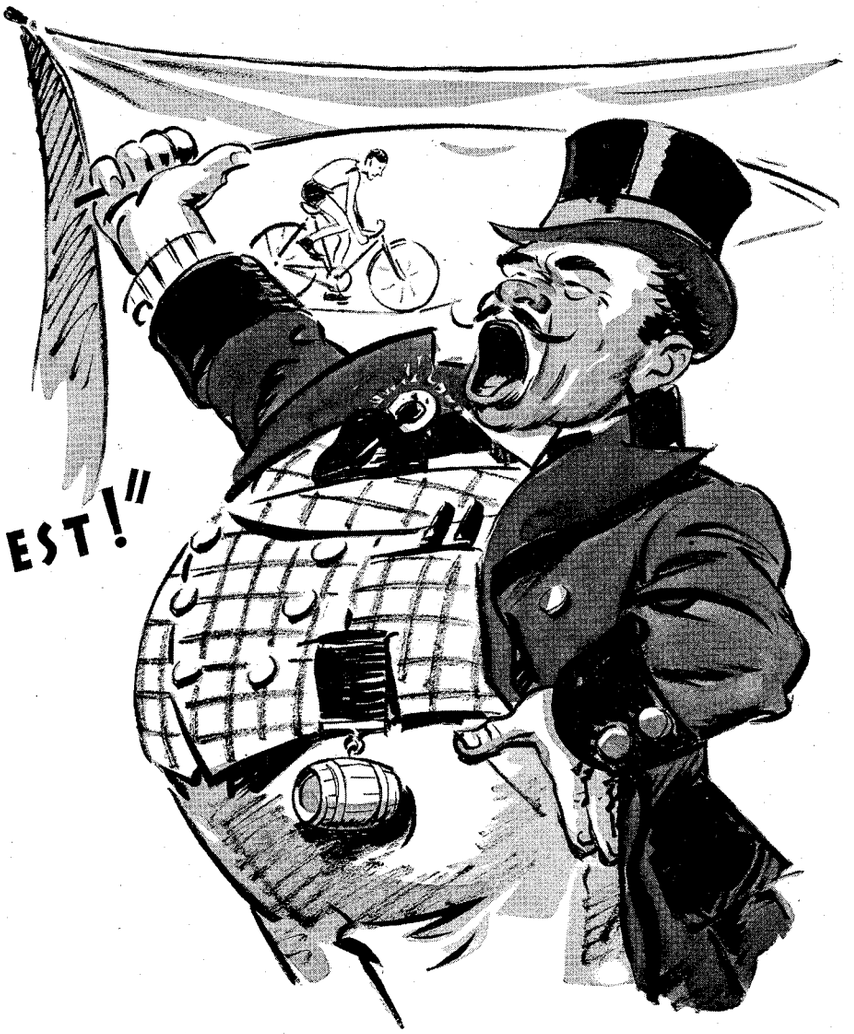
"Stu-Pendous! Gi-Gantic! World's Greatest!"



OF COURSE, if all you want is a crowd, you can do no better than simply to follow accepted circus methods. All you need to pack 'em in is plenty of din, a booming voice and the usual superlatives . . . "Stu-Pendous!" "Gi-Gantic!" "World's Greatest!" As a matter of fact, the only limit to how big circulation can be pumped (by means of the Barnum technique) is the elasticity of the newspaper's own conscience . . . and, of course, the credulity of the countryside.

* * *

When you buy anybody's circulation, these days, you must take the bitter with the sweet. You pay, irrespective of advertising influence, for *every copy* that carries your ad . . . no matter *where* it carries it, or whether it carries it any place at all.

Knowing this, the thinking advertiser looks well beyond mere circulation statements. He appraises. He questions. He demands *how* and *of what* circulation is built. What is the basis of the solicitation . . . copies disposed of or *homes reached?* Crowds or *customers?* In other words, how much of the grand total represents soundly built circulation . . . and how much of it is mere CIRCUS-lation? (circulation obtained by circus methods).

* * *

The only thorough and authenticated house-to-house survey ever made in Chicago (and which, incidentally, has never been successfully challenged) proved definitely that THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS HAS MORE HOME COVERAGE, IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS, THAN ANY OTHER CHICAGO DAILY NEWSPAPER.

* * *

This being true, The Chicago Daily News, as far back as the records go, has consistently carried more advertising than any other Chicago daily newspaper—AND STILL DOES—despite the fact that, in 1934, other Chicago newspapers accepted and printed over 1,500,000 lines of liquor and medical advertising, *not admitted to the columns of The Daily News.* This consistently greater advertising strength, of The Daily News, is due to the *known* fact that its readers habitually READ THE ADVERTISING and that THE DAILY NEWS, therefore, gets GREATER RESULTS FOR ITS ADVERTISERS.

LET'S LOOK AT THE RECORD

TOTAL DISPLAY ADVERTISING
Year 1934*

Daily News	**10,329,131**
Daily Tribune	8,712,816
American	7,545,386
Sunday Tribune	4,264,810
Daily Her.-Exam.	4,100,246
Daily Times	3,034,201
Sunday Her.-Exam.	2,590,318
Sunday Times	428,485

Thus THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS MAINTAINS its leadership, by a wide margin, despite the fact that in 1934 other Chicago newspapers accepted and printed over 1,500,000 lines of liquor and medical advertising, not admitted to the columns of The Daily News.

**Authority: Media Records, Inc.*

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

-Chicago's Home Newspaper

GEORGE A. McDEVITT CO., National Advertising Representatives, NEW YORK—CHICAGO—PHILADELPHIA—DETROIT—SAN FRANCISCO

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